

The
Story of Agnes Scott
College

1889=1939



By
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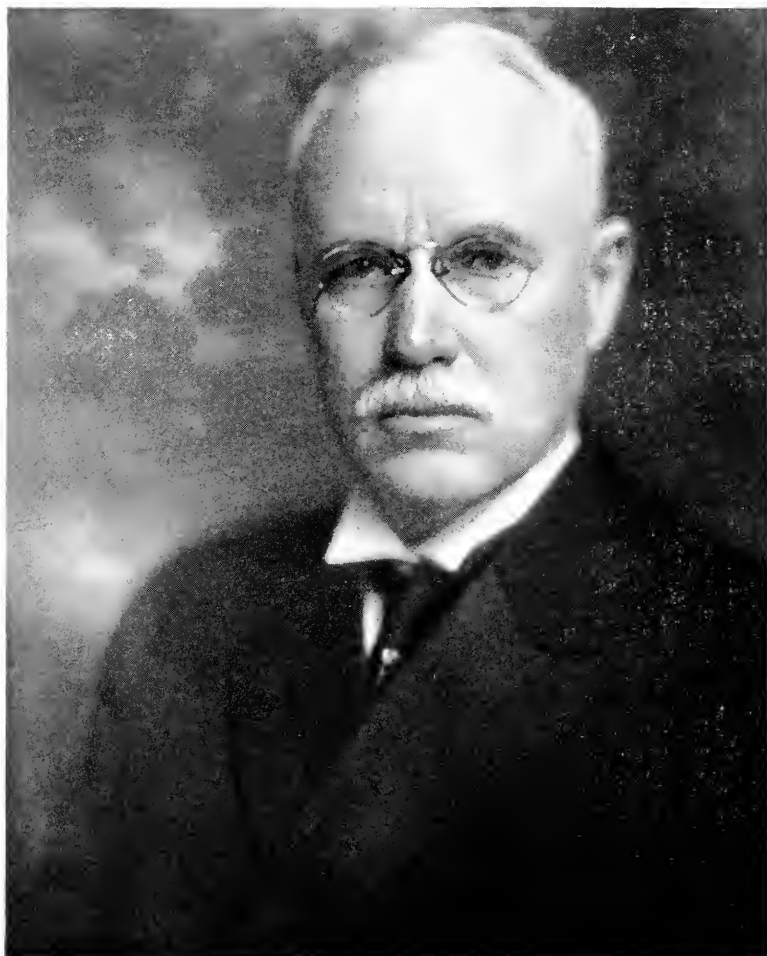
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DR. FRANK H. GAINES

Originator of the plan for a school. First Chairman of the Board of Trustees 1889-1896. First President 1896-1923. For thirty-four years, he chose the teachers, secured the students, and planned the details of the development of the College.

INTRODUCTION

IN 1921 Dr. F. H. Gaines published "The Story of Agnes Scott College, 1889-1921", and it had a wide distribution. The edition has now been exhausted, and there are repeated requests from alumnae and other friends for some account of the early life of the College.

The brochure herewith presented makes free use of the materials collected by Dr. Gaines, including much of the phraseology of the former "Story", and it undertakes merely to bring up to date the developments of the College in recent years. No attempt is made to write a formal history of the institution or to give complete data regarding the topics which are mentioned. It is rather a very simple sketch of events which will be of interest primarily to the graduates and other former students of Agnes Scott at various stages of its growth.

Fortunately the College has available the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, the Minutes of the Faculty, the various catalogues and bulletins, and other materials from which eventually may be written a complete history of the institution; but that will be a privilege for some other time and perhaps for some other person.

It is impossible in a brief sketch to give proper recognition and credit to all who have been influential in making the Agnes Scott which we now know. There is no lack of appreciation for what all have done.


The College issues several bulletins that may be of special interest to prospective patrons or students, including the catalogue, view books, information as to student activities, social regulations, and the like. These may be obtained on request to the Registrar's office.

J. R. McCAIN.



WHITE HOUSE

Agnes Scott College, under the name of "Decatur Female Seminary", started in this building in 1889. It was then known as the "Allen House", and it stood on the present site of Main Building. Later it was moved to the location it now occupies and was doubled in size, being then designated as the "White House". It was rented for some years by Agnes Scott Institute and purchased by the College in 1906. It is now used for one of the dining rooms and for a dormitory.



Chapter I



DECATUR FEMALE SEMINARY

THE city of Decatur, Georgia, was incorporated as a "town" in 1832. This was quite a number of years before Atlanta was founded, and Decatur was the most important trading center for a wide area. While its citizens were alert and enterprising, and while from the beginning there was good leadership, it was quite difficult to maintain schools that were satisfactory. A few private ones were attempted, but were not successful. A public school of elementary grades was operated, but the leading Decatur citizens found it necessary to send their children away to private academies in order to have them adequately trained.

Such was the educational situation in 1888 when the Decatur Presbyterian Church called as its pastor Reverend Frank Henry Gaines from the Falling Spring Church, Rockbridge County, Virginia. During his pastorate in Virginia, he had been impressed with the great possibilities for good in Christian education. Almost immediately on his arrival in Decatur, he felt that the community would afford a favorable opportunity for starting a school under the auspices of the Decatur Presbyterian Church. The local need was great. The congregation was composed of about 235 members, among whom were several men of unusual vision and ability and generosity.

During the early summer of 1889, Mr. Gaines discussed with some leading members of the church the question of organizing a Christian school. When the matter was first mentioned, Colonel George W. Scott, a devoted Elder of the church, was absent. On his return the proposal was explained to him and he joined enthusiastically with the pastor in promoting the plan.

The organizing meeting for the enterprise was held at the home of the minister on July 17, 1889. Committees were appointed for investigating various problems that should be met, including finances, the securing of students, the organizing of a faculty, and other minor details.

Under the influence of Mr. Gaines, it was decided that the new school would be primarily for girls and young ladies because he felt

it to be of supreme importance that the wives and mothers of a community should be educated, even if it should mean that the men would not be. He believed that if you educate a man, you may produce a good citizen; but, if you educate a woman, you may train a whole family.

While it was unanimously agreed that the school should be for females, it was also arranged that during the first year a few boys under twelve years of age might be admitted; and, as a matter of fact, there were six who did enroll and attend.

By July 27, arrangements had been made to proceed with the chartering of the school under the name Decatur Female Seminary. It seemed unlikely that a suitable person to act as Principal of the school could be secured in Georgia, and Mr. Gaines was authorized to go to Virginia for the purpose of finding the right leadership. By August 24, it was reported that Miss Nannette Hopkins of Warm Springs, Virginia, had been secured at a salary of \$600 to serve as Principal. It had been the original plan of Mr. Gaines to secure a minister to head the new enterprise, but the one whom he first sought was unable to accept the place and remarked, "If I were seeking the best person to head a new school for girls, I would secure Miss Nannette Hopkins." It was the first time that Dr. Gaines had heard of her, but he immediately sought her out. She had graduated from Hollins Institute and was planning to go to Vassar to complete her B. A. degree. It was with some hesitation that she accepted the call to Georgia and it was with the thought that she would teach a year or two and then go on for further study. She became so identified with the new school that she was never able to leave even for a single year.

In order to finance the new school, it was decided to issue stock of the par value of \$50. In a very short time, 107 shares of stock were sold to thirty-six individuals for a total sum of \$5,350. Colonel George W. Scott was the largest subscriber, taking forty shares, which represented an investment of \$2,000.

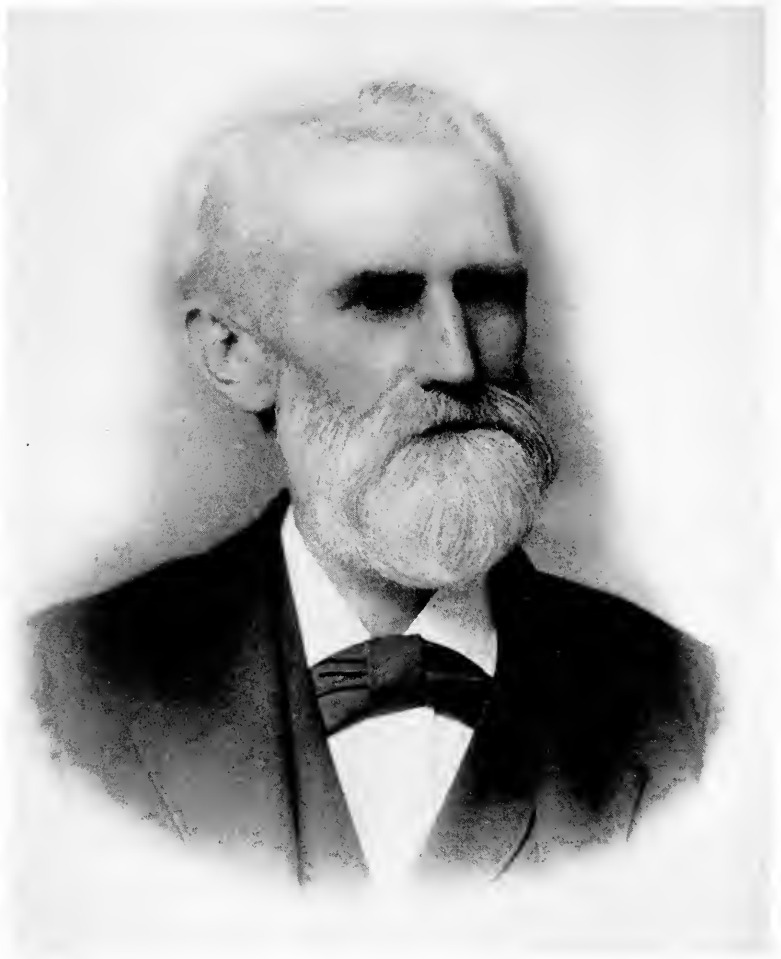
The charter provided that the Seminary should be controlled by a Board of five Trustees, to be elected as follows: "The pastor of the Decatur Presbyterian Church shall be, ex-officio, during his pastorate a Trustee. Two of the remaining four Trustees shall be elected by the Session of the Decatur Presbyterian Church and shall be members of said Church in good and regular standing. The remaining two Trustees shall be elected by the stock-holders. The pastor of the Decatur Presbyterian Church shall be Chairman of the Board of Trustees." The first Board was composed of Reverend F. H.

Gaines, C. M. Candler, B. S. Crane, George W. Scott, and Dr. E. H. Barnett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.

The school opened on September 24, 1889. In addition to Miss Hopkins, the Principal, there were three other teachers: Miss Mattie Cook, who was a general assistant; Miss Fannie Pratt, in charge of Piano; and Miss Valeria Fraser, in charge of Art and Physical Education.


There were sixty-three students, all of grammar grade rank, and three of these were boarders.

The school won the interest and confidence of the public, and from the beginning it exercised a real influence in the community. The results were due in part to the unselfish interest and fine character of the founders of the school and of those who were Trustees and subscribers to the general fund. Much credit is also due to the teachers of the school. Miss Hopkins showed unusual executive ability, poise, tact, good judgment, and consecration. She had the full support of her associates, both within the school and in the community.



COL. GEORGE W. SCOTT

He gave the money for the first building because the Lord had blessed him, and he did not wish this fact to harden his heart. Chairman of the Board of Trustees 1896-1903. He personally bore the financial burdens for the first fourteen years.



Chapter II



LAUNCHING AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE

IN the spring of 1890, Colonel Scott called his pastor into his parlor one day and said: "Mr. Gaines, the Lord has greatly prospered me in my business and I don't want it to harden my heart. I have decided to give \$40,000 to provide a home for our school."

It was a large sum of money for that day, and the friends of the school and the whole community were elated. The Atlanta papers announced Colonel Scott's gift in large, front-page headlines, and the institution at once passed from a Decatur enterprise to one of Southern influence.

The Board of Trustees gratefully accepted Colonel Scott's generous offer and at once took the necessary legal steps to have the charter amended, changing the name from the Decatur Female Seminary to Agnes Scott Institute, in honor of the mother of the generous donor.

The second session of the school opened in September, 1890, with the same teachers and with greatly increased interest. An additional building was rented and provision was made for the accommodation of boarders. The total enrollment for the session was 138, of which number twenty-two were boarders. Another successful session gave assurance of the permanence of the work.

During this year Colonel Scott was busy making and executing his plans for the new building. He went forth on a tour of inspection of school buildings and was convinced that he could not provide the kind of home which he desired for the sum which he originally proposed to give. He had his architect prepare plans for the present Main Building and personally supervised the construction, using only selected material. When it was finished, he had paid out \$82,500. At that time, it was regarded as a model of architecture and of modern improvements. It was lighted with electricity from its own plant, heated by steam, had hot and cold water, and sanitary plumbing. At that time, few of these comforts were to be found in any educational buildings in Georgia.



MRS. AGNES SCOTT

The College is named in her honor. Her son, Col. George W. Scott, the founder, wished to have the institution represent the qualities of womanhood and motherhood which he saw in her.

Colonel Scott provided all necessary furnishings and equipment for the new building, and made it entirely ready for occupancy in the fall of 1891. The total cost of land, building, furnishings, and equipment was \$112,250. At that time, this was the largest individual gift to the cause of education ever made in this state, and it attracted wide attention.

In selecting a site for the home for the new school, Colonel Scott purchased five acres of land on the south side of the Georgia Railway in Decatur. The ridge selected is one of the divides between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico; and the water on the front of the new building drained away toward the Atlantic and on the rear, toward the Gulf. The land was heavily covered with original forest trees and was conveniently located for the town of Decatur and for access by the Georgia Railroad.

Several years before, Colonel Scott had ridden on horseback through this tract of land and had expressed the conviction that it would be an ideal site for a school, if one could ever be established in Decatur.

The dedication of the new school building was a great event in the life of the institution. The Synod of Georgia of the Presbyterian Church in the United States were present in a body. A number of the representatives of the Scott family from Pennsylvania attended. Representatives of the various denominations and of the leading schools of Georgia were present. A program centering around the subject of Christian education was arranged and was of outstanding quality and importance.

Among those present was Honorable John Scott, a son of Mrs. Agnes Scott, for whom the Institute was named. He read a sketch of his mother, from which the following brief summary may be taken:

"Agnes Irvine was born in Ballykeel, County Down, Ireland, June 13, 1799. Her father was William Irvine; her mother's maiden name was Mary Stitt. At the age of seventeen, Agnes Irvine left Ireland with her mother, to make her home in America. They settled in Alexandria, Pennsylvania. There, on October 29, 1821, she was married to Mr. John Scott. He was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors, after immigrating from Ireland, had settled as early as 1740. Mr. Scott was a prosperous business man and his prominence and standing are indicated by the fact that he represented his county in the State Legislature and later his district in Congress."

In this biographical sketch of his mother, Mr. Scott pays this beautiful tribute to her:

"It is not for the spirit of mortals to be proud; but if men, yea men whose hairs are whitened with the flight of years, may justly, at any time, feel any pride, I am sure it is when they mingle with that pride the gratitude, reverence and affection which are due to an intelligent, conscientious, good Christian mother. That pride and gratitude, reverence and affection, speaking for my brother, we express of and to that mother whose name this Institute is to bear.

"She is worthy of our pride, gratitude, reverence and affection, and of your commemoration.

"She met the duties of her sphere with the sublimest faith and trust in the goodness of God, and in His overruling Providence. 'There is a God who rules and reigns in the armies of Heaven, and who doeth His will among the inhabitants of the earth,' was one of her daily utterances to her children. She was a Presbyterian, and loved her church. She believed in the sovereignty of that God as devoutly as in His goodness and mercy; and did not waste her time in metaphysical disquisitions attempting to reconcile them, but diligently went about her duties and saw to it that no child of hers should go out into the world ignorant of the Shorter Catechism. Her early education had awakened in her the love of the true and the beautiful; hence, the first of all books to her was the Bible; and after this, and her devotional books, she appreciated Shakespeare and Burns. I have two treasures from her hand, both presented on the 14th of April, 1840—a copy of Shakespeare and a Bible. In the latter, written with her own hand, is an admonition which was the reflection of her own life:

Proverbs, c. 3; v. 5, 6.

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths.' "

Agnes Scott College now has among its treasures a spinning wheel used by Mrs. Scott, the treadle of which is well worn and indicates the industry for which she was noted.

The College also has an Arithmetic used by her in Ireland before she came to America, and it also is well worn and evidently was much used by the young student. On the fly-leaf of this Arithmetic, in the owner's handwriting, is the following inscription:

"Do not steal this book for fear of shame,
For under lies the owner's name.
The first is 'A', a letter bright;

The next is 'I' in all men's sight;
And if her name you chance to miss,
Look underneath, and there it is.

Agnes Irvine, Novbr. 16th, 1815."

In the parlor of Main Building, there is a portrait of Mrs. Scott, painted when she was quite old. The costume and head cap make her seem quite old-fashioned and of a period long ago, but her face shows strength and steadfastness. For a number of years, it was customary to bring the College freshmen before this portrait and to have them kneel and swear allegiance to the spirit of Mrs. Agnes Scott. This custom no longer prevails, but it is worth while for all those who attend the institution to know something of the person whose name the College bears and to appreciate the things for which she stood.

The new building and equipment of 1891 and the wide publicity which resulted attracted many students from various parts of the country. The dormitory was crowded. Additional teachers were employed. The sudden growth was not wholesome in many ways, because the students were not carefully selected or well prepared, and it took several years of organization and gradual development to put the school on a basis of high standards and thorough work.

Among the new teachers employed was Miss Louise McKinney, of Farmville, Virginia, who came in 1891 and had a great deal of influence in moulding the ideals of the school, and who has continued longer in its service than any other person except Miss Hopkins.



MAIN BUILDING

Erected under the personal supervision of Col. George W. Scott in 1890-1891. For several years, was the only building of Agnes Scott Institute. Now used for social purposes and for a dormitory.



Chapter III



AIMS AND IDEALS

THE founders of the new school were from the very beginning determined that it should be an institution of high character and of sound scholarship. Although its first work was not higher in grade than the grammar school level, they wished it to be the very best school of that type which could be operated. It was their constant aim to make it a college for women which would be as well recognized and as well equipped as any one in the United States.

Combined always with the thought of sound scholarship was the earnest desire that spiritual training should be a chief objective, and this emphasis found expression in all the utterances, public and private, of those who were in charge, and in practically all the printed literature.

In the very early days of the Institute, Chairman Gaines of the Board of Trustees formulated the Agnes Scott Ideal. It was the Magna Carta of the institution that guided not merely its early days, but all later developments. It is as follows:

- “1. A liberal curriculum, fully abreast of the best institutions of this country.
2. The Bible a textbook.
3. Thoroughly qualified and consecrated teachers.
4. A high standard of scholarship.
5. All the influences of the College conducive to the formation and development of Christian character.
6. The glory of God the chief end of all.”

The early leaders in the development of the school were very closely associated in all of their efforts, and strongly believed in unity of purpose and in cooperation in all that they undertook. The following prayer covenant was drawn up and signed in the early days of the Institute, and sets forth the practical emphases through which it was hoped that the great Ideal might be attained.

“We, the undersigned, believing the promise of our Lord concerning prayer (*Matt. 18:19*), and having at heart the largest suc-

cess of the Agnes Scott Institute in its great work for the glory of God, do hereby enter into covenant with each other to offer daily prayer in our 'closets' for the following specific objects:

1. For *each other* in our work in and for the Institute.
2. For the Board of Trustees and Faculty.
3. That God would convert every unconverted pupil before leaving the Institute.
4. That He would graciously build up in the faith, and prepare for highest usefulness, all who are His.
5. That He would baptize the institution with the Holy Spirit, and make it a great fountain of blessing.
6. That He would give it so much of endowment and prosperity as He sees would be for His own glory.
7. That He would have the institution *constantly* in His own holy care and keeping, that His name may be glorified.

F. H. GAINES
NANNETTE HOPKINS
PATTY B. WATKINS
GEORGE W. SCOTT
E. H. BARNETT
J. G. PATTON
THERON H. RICE
MILTON A. CANDLER."

With one exception, all who signed the original prayer covenant have passed away, but other names have been added to the list, and this prayer continues to be the petition of quite a number who desire that Agnes Scott may become just so great and so useful as may be pleasing to God.

From the very earliest days the customs and services were established on such a basis as to express the institution's loyalty to God and to His ordinances.

In order that the students might not be tempted to study on Sunday, Monday was used for a holiday instead of the customary Saturday. When in later years the College went to a six-day schedule, it undertook to keep the spirit of this earlier regulation by starting classes somewhat later on Monday than usual, by omitting tests or examinations for that day, and by arranging the calendar so that no student need travel on Sunday for the opening or closing of the College.

The present custom of Vesper services led by the faculty, somewhat in the nature of family prayers, goes back to these early days,

as also the plan of having special prayer services for the faculty each Saturday evening.

In accordance with the general statement of the Agnes Scott Ideal, regular Bible study was inaugurated in 1891 and has continued ever since as a part of the requirement for graduation from the institution.


During the fifty years of its existence, the College has made many changes in physical equipment, personnel, financial status, and academic achievements, but it has never faltered in the maintenance of the foundation principles on which it was launched in its early days.

All who signed the original Prayer Covenant and helped to set the moral and religious standards were either ministers or teachers except Col. Geo. W. Scott and Capt. Milton A. Candler; but none were more consecrated and devoted to the Kingdom than those two laymen, and their prominence and leadership in other affairs made their position in spiritual matters all the more significant.



MR. SAMUEL M. INMAN

Chairman of the Board of Trustees 1903-1915. He helped to guide the institution through the difficult period of transition from the Institute to the College. He extended the prestige of Agnes Scott outside of Georgia.



Chapter IV



DR. GAINES AS PRESIDENT

AS has been previously noted, it was Reverend F. H. Gaines, the pastor of the Decatur Presbyterian Church, who conceived the plan for Agnes Scott Institute and was the leader in bringing about its organization. He served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, taught the Bible, employed the teachers, and served as the off-campus head of the school, while Miss Hopkins was the Principal for regular academic matters.

In the spring of 1896, the Board of Trustees requested him to resign his pastorate and to accept the presidency of Agnes Scott Institute. He hesitated very much to give up the work in which he was so successful and to which he was thoroughly devoted, and requested time for consideration. He finally decided to accept the presidency, entering upon his duties in May, 1896. When he became President, the Board was reorganized at a meeting held May 17, 1896, and Colonel George W. Scott was Chairman, while Dr. Gaines was chosen Secretary.

The Decatur Presbyterian Church was most reluctant to allow Dr. Gaines to leave his ministry, and the Session adopted resolutions bearing testimony to his consecrated zeal, his able pulpit ministration, his constant, faithful, and loving pastoral visitation to and interest in the members of this church, his affectionate labors for their spiritual edification and growth, and his always prudent and circumspect conversation and walk as man and minister.

"Under the blessings of God, through the faithful and consecrated discharge of his high and responsible duties as pastor, our church has greatly grown in numbers and has largely increased its contributions to its several church causes, has taken a commendable interest in the great and growing cause of Christian education, and its membership is working and living in Christian harmony, peace, and energy.

"And in this connection we also give cordial expression of our affectionate appreciation of the many virtues and lovable Christian character of his devoted wife, who has indeed been his faithful helpmeet."

Dr. Gaines brought to his new position many qualities which were of tremendous value in the growth of Agnes Scott Institute. He was a man of great faith, and this exhibited itself in practical ways, so that he counted God as a partner in all that he undertook. He was a man of prayer, and every forward step taken by the institution was bolstered by the intercession of Dr. Gaines and of those whom he had enlisted in his prayer circles.

He showed the rare genius of being able to select capable teachers and officers who would assist in working out the ideals which he maintained. He might often grow discouraged, but he did not know what is meant to give up or to retreat.

His sincerity, his high standards, and his willingness to give himself unselfishly to the cause aided him to enlist benefactors and general support for the new cause.

He was forty-five years of age when he came to his new post, and he devoted nearly twenty-seven years of constructive labor for Agnes Scott.

Almost immediately after becoming President, Dr. Gaines urged upon Colonel Scott the danger of the stock feature in the control of the Institute. After a careful consideration of the question, it was decided to abolish the stock feature altogether, and likewise to discontinue the plan of having the Session of the church elect Trustees. Colonel Scott at once purchased all of the outstanding stock and cancelled it. The Board of Trustees then secured an amendment to the charter, changing the form of control to that of a self-perpetuating Board, with the provision that only members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States should be eligible for election to the Board. It was the intention of the founders that the institution should ever continue under Presbyterian influences, but not under ecclesiastical control. None of the founders considered control by a church court as wise or best. While legally and technically Agnes Scott became a non-sectarian school, it was listed as an affiliated Presbyterian institution and was actually very closely associated with the Presbyterian Church.

On October 3, 1903, Colonel Scott passed away. His connection with Agnes Scott was so close and vital as to form an essential part of its history. His vision of what the school might be and his generosity in carrying out its purposes have fully justified the action of the Board of Trustees in naming him as the "founder" of the College and in celebrating his birthday on February 22 each year as Founder's Day.

Colonel Scott was a man of rare ability and of the highest Christian character. He had the unlimited confidence of the entire community, and yet he was modest and quiet in everything he did. When he offered a resolution in the organization meeting of 1889 to proceed at once to establish a school of high character, all were ready, without question, to follow his leadership. What he meant to the institution, it is impossible to estimate. The full effect of Colonel Scott's gift was very great, but he did much more than to offer his money. He gave *himself*, his prayers, his interest, his counsel, his constant support. With all his power, influence, and ability he stood squarely behind the school.

During the early years, there were annual recurring deficiencies. In the course of six years, these amounted to \$30,000. All of this money Colonel Scott paid himself. Up to the time of his death, he had invested in the institution more than \$175,000. He never thought anything impossible which ought to be done. He was a Christian optimist.

The work of Colonel Scott in behalf of the institution has been ably carried on by his family. Mr. G. B. Scott, his son, and Mrs. C. E. Harman, his youngest daughter, served on the Board of Trustees in the same unselfish and constructive manner as did their father until their deaths. The family's services and support of Agnes Scott in all that is finest and best are worthily continued by Mr. J. J. Scott and Captain Scott Candler, grandsons of Colonel George W. Scott.

The death of Colonel Scott brought a crisis in the life of the institution. The maintenance of standards which had been set by Dr. Gaines and his associates was no easy task. Education for women was not then appreciated. Most of the students who came did not intend to graduate. Every year the curriculum of the school was raised by adding work at the top and eliminating the lower grades. The institution was rapidly growing to the college level, but it made the securing of students more difficult than ever. There was a real question as to whether the Institute could survive.


During the fourteen years that Colonel Scott was the guiding spirit of Agnes Scott Institute, he had been able to see very gratifying developments. The physical plant had been extended. Three acres of land just west of Main Building (where Rebekah Scott Hall now stands) had been purchased, together with West Lawn Cottage, which stood on that site. This cottage was used for additional students, but it did not furnish enough room, and so the White House was rented from Colonel Scott so as to provide additional room.

A science hall was erected in 1902, just half-way between Main Building and the present Library. At that time, it was one of the most modern and up-to-date buildings for science instruction in Georgia.

A combination gymnasium and recitation building was in process of erection at the time of Colonel Scott's death.

The Institute had grown very much in popularity and had an attendance of 276 students, more than four times the original enrollment. It also had a staff of teachers and officers numbering twenty-four, six times the original faculty group.

The school budget had likewise grown some six-fold, being at the time of his death approximately \$30,000 per year in comparison with \$5,000 in 1889-1890. The assets of the school were approximately \$200,000, nearly all of which had been contributed by Colonel Scott himself. At the time of his death, other friends had contributed some \$50,000, largely through the efforts of President F. H. Gaines, who was becoming increasingly active in financial solicitations in Atlanta and within the Synod of Georgia.



Chapter V



AGNES SCOTT BECOMES A COLLEGE

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 13, 1903, Mr. Samuel M. Inman was elected Chairman of the Board to succeed Colonel Scott. No more fortunate selection could have been made. He had become a member of the Board in 1899 through his friendship with Colonel Scott and his admiration for all the latter represented. He had served long enough to have the utmost confidence in Dr. Gaines as an educational leader, and he was familiar with the problems of the Institute.

Mr. Inman was without question the "first citizen" of Atlanta, and his leadership in every enterprise insured success. Not a single failure was ever recorded against the enterprises he led, whether in business or in education or in the religious world or in civic affairs.

Mr. Inman hesitated for several months whether or not to accept the position as Chairman. His business required him to be absent from Atlanta a great part of the time and he was already heavily burdened with philanthropic enterprises. His acceptance on February 9, 1904, brought a great deal of enthusiasm to the supporters of the Institute, and they were not disheartened by the fact that he assumed the responsibility for only a year. They rightly thought that when he once took hold, he would see the enterprise through to success.

His first act as Chairman was to bring into the Board of Trustees Mr. J. K. Orr, who had been associated with him in various Atlanta undertakings and who was destined to play a large part in the development of Agnes Scott.

Mr. Inman was no nominal Chairman, and he and Dr. Gaines at once attacked the three main problems facing the Institute. These were a better physical plant, the development of the Institute into a real college, and the securing of endowment.

The improvement of the physical plant was first undertaken. In October, 1904, the present infirmary was bought from Captain Milton A. Candler for \$4,000. It stood then where Lowry Science Hall is now located. The alumnae undertook to raise money for the

purchase of this building, but Dr. Gaines raised most of the funds from Atlanta friends.

The erection of Rebekah Scott Hall was authorized on February 9, 1905. Mr. Inman led the subscription list with \$15,000. Colonel Scott and his five children had set up a memorial fund of \$20,000 in honor of his wife, Rebekah Scott; and, with the consent of his children, this was added to the building fund. Mrs. B. F. Abbott, Captain J. W. English, and other friends cooperated so that the large and commodious dormitory was erected and ready for use for the fall term of 1906.

In June of 1906, the land on the east side of the campus, extending from College Avenue to the lately purchased infirmary, was acquired. This included the White House, which had been rented for a number of years, East Lawn Cottage (which stood on the present site of Inman Hall), and Gaines Cottage, which had been the private residence of Dr. and Mrs. Gaines, but was now transformed into the President's home. Mr. Inman personally bought the Crockett house (now occupied by Mr. R. B. Cunningham), and three vacant lots (on which the Gymnasium and new Library now stand), and donated the property to the Institute.

At the same time, Mr. G. B. Scott, who had now become Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, donated the land south of Rebekah Scott Hall where Buttrick Hall and the engineer's cottage now stand, and on this site he supervised the erection of a new steam plant to serve the whole campus. These various changes and improvements were made during the summer of 1906, and that particular year stands out as one of the most active in the history of Agnes Scott.

While the physical plant was being emphasized and developed, the educational program of the Institute was receiving even more attention. It was no easy task to grow from a grammar grade school to the level of a college. The process of discontinuing each year the lowest grade and adding a higher one at the top was very disheartening to some of the students who were in attendance at that period. Some of them were seniors in the school for four consecutive years without being able to graduate. It is small wonder that of the 1663 students who attended Agnes Scott Institute, only 68 received diplomas.

When Agnes Scott had attained the standing of a college preparatory school, becoming a member as a secondary school of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and having its graduates eligible for admission to eastern colleges for women, there was a

great deal of rejoicing. This recognition was attained when the Institute was about ten years old.


In the year 1898, Dr. H. B. Arbuckle came to the Institute as Professor of Chemistry and remained for fifteen years. In the development of Agnes Scott into a real college, he was of the greatest assistance. He was well acquainted with college curricula and standards. He represented the Institute at the meetings of the educational associations and ascertained the various steps that ought to be secured for full college recognition. Changes were made in the school curriculum, improvements in faculty training were arranged, the Library was strengthened, and salaries increased. By 1905, Agnes Scott felt that it was ready for admission to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a standard institution. It was recognized then as being worthy, but one additional step was required: the entire separation of college and preparatory work. This was immediately arranged. Agnes Scott Academy was organized as a secondary school with its own faculty, student body, educational program, and building, the academic quarters of the Gymnasium being designated as belonging to the Academy. On March 16, 1906, a petition was presented to the Superior Court of DeKalb County to change the name from Agnes Scott Institute to Agnes Scott College. This petition was granted, and the first degrees were conferred on five young women at the Commencement in 1906.

In 1907, Agnes Scott College was admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a collegiate member, and at the same time, Agnes Scott Academy was enrolled as a secondary school. Agnes Scott was the second college for women to be admitted to this Association and the first institution of college rank in the state of Georgia to be so recognized.

It was a very happy day for Dr. Gaines, Miss Hopkins, and other workers for the College who were thus attaining the place and recognition around which early dreams were built and which seemed so far away and difficult to win. Recognition by the Southern Association meant that Agnes Scott's credits would be accepted throughout the United States on an equal basis with any other institution. There was yet much to be accomplished in its development, but the first great objective had been attained.

As soon as Agnes Scott became a college, there were a number of internal changes made in line with the new college rank. Student government was initiated by a grant to the students from the faculty, and it has continuously been a great blessing in the promotion of high ideals and of strong character building.

While the Trustees still held the President primarily responsible for the guidance of the religious life of the institution, they approved of his granting a constitution for the Young Women's Christian Association, which was organized at that time. It also has worked through the years in close cooperation with the Student Government Association for the promotion of spiritual life of the students. The more recently organized Christian Association of Agnes Scott College has brought together better than ever before all the forces on the campus for the promotion of spiritual life.



Chapter VI



CAMPAIGN OF 1909

THE wide acquaintance which Mr. S. M. Inman had with business men in New York was of great value in promoting the interests of Agnes Scott College. On February 9, 1905, he was requested to approach Mr. Andrew Carnegie with the request to contribute \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a library and music building on the campus. This approach resulted in a long investigation of Agnes Scott by Mr. Carnegie and in a final offer to give \$25,000 for the erection of a library building on condition that the College raise \$25,000 for endowment.

In the meantime, Mr. Inman had already invited the General Education Board of New York, which had been founded by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to make an investigation of the College. While this was pending, Mr. Inman himself, on May 29, 1907, offered to contribute \$50,000 for the erection and equipment of a new dormitory on condition that the College would raise an equal amount.

In the summer of 1908, Dr. Wallace Buttrick of the General Education Board visited the College and made a thorough investigation of its educational and financial program. He was very much pleased with the academic standards which were being maintained in spite of numerous difficulties, and he felt that the institution was one in which his Board would be glad to make an investment. He suggested an offer of \$50,000 or \$60,000 toward a rather modest objective, or as much as \$100,000 toward a total of \$350,000. The Board of Trustees accepted the challenge for the larger sum.

On October 27, 1908, the General Education Board offered \$100,000 on condition that Agnes Scott secure, before December 1, 1909, pledges for \$250,000 additional. The total sum was to be allocated as follows: for endowment, \$175,000; for a library building, \$25,000; for a dormitory, \$50,000; for additional land, \$15,000; for additions and improvements, \$25,000; for clearing indebtedness, \$60,000.

It was quite a wonderful offer for the South, and especially for a college for women, and immediate steps were taken to raise the required supplementary sum. Mr. J. K. Orr was Chairman of the

Campaign Committee and Mr. Inman and other members of the Board were closely associated with him. As always, President F. H. Gaines was in the fore-front of the workers, giving time, thought, and prayer to the achievement.

It was decided to have a whirlwind campaign during November, 1909. Atlanta had never had such a program for raising money, and the movement aroused a great deal of interest. The papers for weeks ahead were full of the story, and the interest of many prominent citizens was enlisted in the organization of the various teams and groups of workers.

While the plans for the campaign were being made, and just before the time appointed for the canvass, a great calamity overtook the College. A serious outbreak of typhoid fever began among the students. There were thirty cases in all. A number of students were called home. Everything possible was done to meet the serious condition. Daily bulletins telling the exact truth were mailed to parents. Fortunately, there were no deaths and the cause of the outbreak was located and further trouble was avoided.

In spite of this handicap and rather depressing situation, the campaign moved forward under skilled leadership and was a complete success. The closing meeting was held in Taft Hall, Atlanta. The students and faculty attended in a body and the Hall was well filled with friends of the College. Mr. Orr presided in his happiest manner. After securing many additional subscriptions, Mr. Orr announced, "Over the top," and the audience went wild.

This campaign was important not merely for the financial result attained, but because of the prestige which the College received and the wide-spread interest in it which was created through the South. One of the largest donations, made in the beginning of this general campaign, was by Colonel and Mrs. R. J. Lowry of Atlanta. It was decided to use this particular gift for the endowment of a new Science Hall which was planned as a part of the new development and at the same time, plans were immediately drawn for the new Library and the new Dormitory, which were included in the general campaign objectives.

In order to proceed with these buildings, it was necessary to move East Lawn from the site where Inman Hall now is to a position at the rear of the White House. It was necessary, also, to move the infirmary from the present site of Science Building and it was located where our present gymnasium was later placed. From that site, it was moved again, and the opening of the drive from Candler Street to McDonough made necessary still another move for the infirmary to its

fourth and present position. In the meantime, when Rebekah Scott was built, West Lawn was moved to a location where the new Library now stands, and later it was necessary to move it again south of the campus, on College Place.

The College ran into difficulties with the erection of Inman Hall, Carnegie Library, and Lowry Science Hall. Three separate contractors had been engaged to erect these structures, and each one in turn failed and threw up his job. It was necessary to complete the buildings by supervised work under the general charge of Mr. G. B. Scott; and in spite of every effort, additional expenses were incurred in their completion.


As a part of the general development resulting from this campaign, the Kennedy house, now occupied by Mr. Tart, and the Maclean cottage, in which Dr. Sweet lives, and Ansley cottage, a faculty house, were acquired by the College and included in the general endowment fund. After Agnes Scott Institute had been established, the South Decatur street car line was built and was located through what is now the campus to a terminus on College Avenue just in front of White House. The College wished to close that street and to move the car line. It was with great difficulty that arrangements were made for the change. The College found it necessary to pay for the relaying of the tracks, and these were located along Ansley Street and South Candler Street, the route of the present Stone Mountain cars.

This was also a period of rapid growth for the institution and a time for making many friends who would be helpful in later years.



MR. JOSEPH K. ORR

Chairman of the Board of Trustees 1915-1938. Director of most of Agnes Scott's financial campaigns. During his administration, the College attained its most rapid growth and recognition.



Chapter VII



TEN YEARS OF GROWTH

IT required some three years after the campaign of 1909 to collect and expend the funds which were secured in that effort. The College gained a great deal of prestige as well as increased equipment and endowment. For the first time it attained something of national recognition. In 1912, the United States Government, through its Bureau of Education, undertook a classification and rating of institutions. This study was conducted by Dr. K. C. Babcock. While the list was never officially published, its findings were issued through a bulletin of the Southern Association of College Women. This list included Agnes Scott in Group I with the stronger institutions for men and women and for the larger co-educational institutions. It was very gratifying to the friends of Agnes Scott to have it rated in this manner.

In 1913 it was decided to discontinue Agnes Scott Academy. The campus was too crowded to maintain two institutions, and the increasing number of college students made the change seem feasible. It was a real sorrow to the friends of education throughout the South to have the Academy discontinued. It had won such a fine reputation that quite a number of cities requested that the Academy be continued in a new location under the auspices of the College. The Trustees, however, felt that the operation of one institution would be a sufficiently great responsibility and very wisely decided not to continue the preparatory work in any form.

In May, 1914, the College celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Under the supervision of a committee of the faculty, of which Miss Louise McKinney was a leading spirit, a pageant was organized to show the history of Agnes Scott's growth. The program was a great success. Representatives of institutions throughout the country were present to bring greetings and to cooperate in a very colorful occasion.

Most of the exercises were held on the Agnes Scott campus, but in the evening there was a mass meeting in Atlanta where an address was delivered by Vice-President T. R. Marshall and which helped very greatly to popularize the College in the Atlanta area.

The World War, which developed during the summer of 1914, raised many difficulties and problems for the College. The enrollment fell off sharply because of uncertain business conditions. The difficulty in the sale of cotton and other commodities made the collection of fees a real problem. These difficulties, however, were shared by other institutions and by the public in general, so that people became adjusted to the situation and fears subsided.

Just before the outbreak of the World War, Chairman S. M. Inman wrote a letter to the Board of Trustees expressing deep concern over the debt of approximately \$50,000 which was so great a handicap in the progress of the College, and offered to contribute \$25,000 if an equal amount could be secured from other friends by January 1, 1915. It was certainly no time for securing money on easy terms. The Trustees suggested to Mr. Inman that he modify his date for securing the supplementary amount, but he wisely held to his original suggestion. Under the leadership of Mr. J. K. Orr, the campaign was successfully concluded and a large part of the indebtedness of the College was eliminated.

Mr. Inman became seriously ill and insisted that his resignation as Chairman of the Board be accepted. He requested that Mr. J. K. Orr be named as his successor. At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 26, 1914, his resignation was reluctantly accepted and Mr. Orr was unanimously and heartily elected Chairman.

In a few days Mr. Inman had passed away. On January 26, 1915, resolutions of appreciation were adopted by the Board of Trustees and these included the following paragraph, which expresses something of the attitude which his fellow workers for Agnes Scott felt toward the great leader:

"As a Trustee he ever evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of the College. As Chairman he presided over the meetings of the Board with dignity and grace. He was always modest and considerate of others and yet a wise leader, ever commanding without effort the hearty support and cooperation of every member. His devotion and faithfulness were unflinching. He gave himself without stint and cheerfully to the advancement of every enterprise of the College. Indeed, it is impossible to over-estimate what his interest, his leadership, and his efforts meant to the institution. During the time of his chairmanship, it made very remarkable advances in the enlargement and improvement of its plant, more than doubled its assets, and developed from a secondary school to a college of standard grade."

Immediately on the death of Mr. Inman, his son, Mr. Frank M. Inman, and his widow, Mrs. Mildred McPheeters Inman, were elect-

ed to membership on the Board of Trustees; and they have greatly assisted in carrying on the fine work which he had done for Agnes Scott.

When Mr. Orr assumed the leadership of the Board of Trustees, he was already experienced in the work for Agnes Scott, having served through the whole period of Mr. Inman's chairmanship. His first act as Chairman was to secure the services of Dr. J. R. McCain to assist President Gaines in the administrative work of the institution. His appointment was announced to the Board of Trustees at the same meeting that announced the death of Mr. Inman.

The World War, which included the United States by 1917, kept the business affairs of the College in a somewhat uncertain state, and many of the faculty felt the call of duty to serve the United States Government in various capacities. By the close of the war in the fall of 1918, conditions had greatly improved and a period of prosperity seemed in prospect.

At this period, a proposal was made by some of the Trustees that Agnes Scott acquire some two hundred acres in the Druid Hills section and build a new plant. A group of Atlanta citizens were ready to make a bid for the Agnes Scott property in order to open a private school for girls. While there were many attractive features about the program, it was decided it would be best that there be no change of location.

The decision to remain on the original site resulted in the necessity of purchasing additional land. The Conn lot of three acres facing McDonough Street between College Avenue and Ansley Street was purchased. About three acres more were acquired from Dr. F. H. Gaines, just south of the present gymnasium, including the May Day dell and the adjacent woods. Lupton and Boyd cottages, with the adjacent land (on which is now located the Alumnae House) were purchased, partly to increase the student capacity and partly to secure a larger frontage on Candler Street.

In 1919 the General Education Board made a second offer to the College for the purpose of increasing the endowment of the institution. They proposed to give \$175,000 on condition that the College raise a supplemental sum of \$325,000. When the Board of Trustees met to consider the offer, there was great hesitation about beginning so large a campaign. After a silence of some length, one member of the Board suggested that he hesitated to make a motion of acceptance, but he would be willing to second such a motion if made. Dr. Gaines promptly made the motion of acceptance and it was unanimously carried.

A vigorous campaign was made throughout Georgia and the South, and subscriptions were secured to meet the supplemental sum by May 1, 1920. Just at that time, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., made a large grant of money to the General Education Board to assist in increasing the salaries of teachers. The members of faculties in all institutions were suffering greatly because of the high cost of living which resulted from the war. Agnes Scott was one of the first institutions to be approved by the General Education Board for a grant from this special fund. They offered the College \$100,000 on condition that a supplemental sum of \$150,000 be secured. There were many difficulties in the way because the previous campaign had just been completed and the subscriptions had not yet been paid. To the great delight of Agnes Scott friends, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made a grant of \$75,000, and this enabled the College to complete the campaign successfully. All of the funds thus secured were used for building up endowment, and the institution was thus put on a very sound basis.

One of the most interesting events of this period was the erection of the Anna Young Alumnae House, one of the first buildings of its kind provided in this country. The Trustees and Alumnae jointly raised special funds for this. It was named in honor of Miss Anna Young, for more than 21 years a beloved teacher of Mathematics at Agnes Scott. It has been a valuable asset on the campus.

On August 23, 1922, the present Charter of the College was approved for a period of 20 years. It provides for a maximum of 27 Trustees, of whom 14 are "corporate", named by the Board itself and not subject to confirmation by any other group. The Board will nominate 11 others, subject to confirmation by Synods of the Presbyterian Church in the United States as follows: Alabama 4, Florida 3, and Georgia 4. The other 2 members are to be nominated by the Board subject to confirmation by the national Alumnae Association of Agnes Scott College. This arrangement gives a close and sympathetic relationship to the Church, so that Agnes Scott is listed as an "affiliated" Presbyterian college; but in a legal and technical sense it is non-sectarian and independent. It asks no place on the church budgets for current support, but it serves the Presbyterian Church as fully as if ecclesiastically controlled. The plan has proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned.



Chapter VIII



DEATH OF DR. GAINES

ON April 14, 1923, Dr. F. H. Gaines passed away. Only three days before, he had seemed to be in usual health, but had gone to a hospital on the advice of his physician to have a general checking of his health condition. His symptoms were not regarded as dangerous, and it was a great shock to the College community when his death came so suddenly.

Dr. Gaines left the College in excellent shape. He had looked after all the details of his office with promptness and efficiency, and his desk had no accumulated work that had been overlooked. The faculty for the next session had been selected and the budget had been prepared. He had gathered around him an able corps of officers and teachers, and his organization was so good that the life of the College could proceed without handicap.

Dr. Gaines passed away, just as he always hoped he might, in the very midst of his active duties. His faculty, officers, and students were all around him, and he merely stepped out of his office into the radiant life of service for the King.

Funeral services were very, very simple, as he would desire. He passed away on Saturday. All day Sunday his body lay in state on the chapel platform, where for almost numberless days he had read and prayed for the College and the girls. On Sabbath morning, a service was conducted by the students. During the day, hundreds of friends came quietly and reverently to look on his face or to sit in the chapel and meditate on his wonderful achievements for the kingdom of Christ.

The funeral services were conducted in the Decatur Presbyterian Church, where he had been pastor, and the entire College community attended the services there and went to West View cemetery in Atlanta for the final note of thanksgiving for him and the work which he had accomplished.

The story of Agnes Scott and the life of Dr. Gaines are inseparable. For thirty-four years, he was the guiding spirit in the making of plans and in the working out of all details. The audit of July 1, 1923, im-

mediately following his death, showed that the College then possessed fixed assets, including buildings, real estate, furnishings, and inventories to the value of \$559,142.83; and cash and investments to the extent of \$330,825.41. In addition, the subscriptions on the recent campaign were in progress, so that the total assets would be larger than shown by the audit. Dr. Gaines had frequently remarked that if he could see the College worth a million dollars, he would feel assured of its permanence and would die content. He lived to see the substantial fulfillment of this dream.

Although his heavy burden of executive responsibilities left him little time for sustained literary work or pastoral endeavor, he yet found time to write a series of textbooks for Bible study which are considered among the best in this country, and to deliver frequent sermons which were characterized by a rare charm of diction, original thought and spiritual vigor. Davidson College conferred upon him at different times the degree of D. D. and LL. D., the latter in recognition of "eminent service rendered the cause of education".

On the personal side, Dr. Gaines was grave, modest, almost diffident. He was wrapped up so completely in his great educational work that he found little time for recreation. He gave himself unstintedly to his ever increasing responsibilities and literally wore himself out in the service of Agnes Scott.

The College girls were disposed to stand in awe of his seeming austerity when they entered the College, but it is an Agnes Scott tradition that most girls soon discovered that this impression grew out of his intense earnestness and they found his great heart and learned to love him as a friend. They always found him responsive, attentive, considerate, gentle, and wise.

In all of his activities, whether in the ministry or in educational work, he found in Mrs. Gaines a companion and helpmeet in the truest sense. Her cultured and gracious personality meant much to the students, faculty, and friends of Agnes Scott.

The faculty resolutions adopted after the death of Dr. Gaines summarized so well his characteristics and his service that they are quoted in full:

"We feel that formal resolutions on this occasion would be inadequate for the expression of the deep emotion experienced by the faculty in the realization of this event which has deprived us so suddenly of the presiding influence of the College, and that it will be more fitting to record a statement of Dr. Gaines' outstanding traits

of character because of which we, who were very close to him, shall always cherish his memory.

"It is a fact that every great calamity brings with it certain blessings for those who are bereaved. When a great man is taken from us, we are prone to mourn, forgetting, it may be, the fact that his place justly won among the immortals gives to us permanent memories of his work, lasting influence of his character which continues to preside over and direct our fortunes. As we consider the life of Dr. Gaines as President of this College, there are several definite facts that come to our minds, facts that will outlast all material evidence of his great achievement in the building of this college. They are the facts of his character.

"Fundamental in the structure of that character was his faith in God. Before he began his work as an educator he was widely known as a preacher of the Gospel—an evangelical preacher of great power. He carried with him into his work for the founding and development of the college this same evangelical spirit—a spirit of faith and enthusiasm which fashioned all his acts with one end in view, as stated in his formulation of the Agnes Scott "Ideal", to accomplish in every activity of the institution the Glory of God.

"Those of us who knew him longest can trace this fundamental motive through all his ambitions and achievements in connection with the life of the college up to the present moment.

"His insistence on Christian character as an indispensable qualification for all members of the teaching force; his constant effort to preserve the spirit of Christ in every activity of the student body, whether academic or otherwise; his unhesitating loyalty to his faith in every policy of the college; his unfailing effort to be just in every decision; his fearless integrity in small matters as well as in great; and withal, his tender sympathy, which all who have found themselves in trouble have experienced, these are the traits which will give him a permanent place in the affectionate memory of every member of this faculty; these are the traits which we wish to place on record for future generations of faculty members. The college will stand as a permanent and lofty public memorial of his life work. It is our pleasure to try to record our impressions of the sources from which this great achievement was able to grow.

"Only from a faith like his could so large a vision have been realized. Only from a faith like his could so great a courage have been brought forth.

"It was his faith in God that enabled him to hold steadfastly to the admission standard as stated in the catalogue, year after year in those trying days of a decade and more ago when the very life of colleges appeared to depend on their ability to attract large numbers of students. Knowing full well that adherence to the standard of admission would probably mean a deficit to be reported to the Board of Trustees at the end of the year, he yet never let himself be turned a hair's breadth from his purpose to maintain an honest standard, despite the mental worry that would inevitably result from his action, and the ease with which he might have doubled the student body by making the concessions which most institutions similarly situated were making freely. No one who did not live through those years with him can fully appreciate the greatness and steadfastness of the man in these trying circumstances.

"It was that same faith in God tranquilizing and making firm his life purpose, which gave to him his broad policy as an executive. He never intruded himself into the affairs of any department, after he had once committed the work to one whom he had reason to believe competent. No college president ever exercised greater care in the selection of his staff of instructors. Once chosen, they were free always to do what seemed best to them in their respective departments—a policy the wisdom of which has been abundantly proved in the gratifying advancement that has steadily marked the growth of the college. He regarded each department head as a specialist in his particular work, demanding only that the Spirit of Christ should always be recognized as supreme and that every student should have a fair chance to do her best, that every student should always have clear access to the truth that brings freedom.

"It was the recognition throughout the South of his integrity of motive, based on faith in God, that gave to him so wide and profound an influence in the matter of advancing the school and college standards of this section. Educators everywhere saw what his faith and integrity had accomplished, and, in the course of years, it became apparent that standards were gradually being adapted to the ideals which he so forcefully maintained. There is usually a personality back of general movements forward. We believe that to him is due a very large share of the credit for the realization of higher ideals in education in the Southern States. He placed this college in a commanding position with regard to both high schools and other colleges of this section, so that we all feel now the responsibility that rests upon us, and must shape our policies accordingly.

"In his removal we suffer an irreparable personal loss. But we have large cause for joy as we reflect on the triumphant close of his earthly career—with a joy that we would hand down to the generations to follow us.

"We rejoice that he lived to pilot the college through its years of struggle. We rejoice that he lived to see the triumph of his efforts in the national recognition of the institution as a permanent part of the higher educational hope of the country. We rejoice that he was able to go to his reward so easily and so swiftly—straight from the very midst of his best activity.

"But most of all we rejoice in Agnes Scott as he has left it to us. Pervaded since its inception by his personality; permeated through and through by the faith with which he built it; infusing that faith, consciously or unconsciously, into the hearts of its students; having as its great mission the sending forth into the world of young women trained in all that is most perfectly and truly womanly, with a womanliness based deeply in Christian character—we rejoice in it as a legacy, the sacred keeping and wise promotion of which must be always our deepest concern.

"And so, we commend the memory of Dr. Gaines to the future. May those who follow us here always treasure the inner secret of his triumphant life!"

These resolutions were written by Dr. J. D. M. Armistead, Professor of English at Agnes Scott. It is a touching fact that before they could be read to the faculty, Dr. Armistead himself had passed away, his death being due in part to the shock of losing Dr. Gaines so suddenly.

Dr. Armistead had been connected with the College for many years and had been very closely associated with President Gaines in the faculty, in the administrative work of the College, and in other personal relations. While he had not been well for some years, his death was a distinct shock to the College, and his loss was keenly felt.



DR. JAMES ROSS MCCAIN

Assistant to President F. H. Gaines 1915-1923. Second President of the College 1923 —. Interested in the cooperative efforts for higher education in the South.



Chapter IX



A NEW PRESIDENT

IN 1915, President Gaines and Chairman Orr had brought Dr. J. R. McCain to the College with a view to training him as a successor to the President. He was at first Registrar and part-time teacher, and later was made Vice-President and Associate Director of the campaign work. In 1920, he had been elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

On the death of Dr. Gaines, he was named Acting President by the Executive Committee. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 25, 1923, he was elected President.

The experience and training received under the guidance of Dr. Gaines were invaluable. A particularly able and loyal staff were already in service and most of these, including the Dean, the Registrar, the Business Manager, the Treasurer, and many others had been in the administrative work of the College for a long time.

One of the first privileges of the new administration was to receive a legacy which had been provided in the will of Miss Jane Walker Inman. This amounted to approximately \$150,000, with \$50,000 more to be added after a life interest had been completed. It was the largest single gift by an individual at one time which the College had received. Miss Inman was a sister of Mr. Samuel M. Inman, for a long time Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and her legacy was to provide an endowment fund in honor of her brother, whose interest in Agnes Scott had aroused her own desire to help the institution.

In 1925, the Trustees added two additional items to the general Ideal under which the College was operating. Originally this Ideal included only the intellectual and religious emphases. It was now deemed wise to add as a third item "Physical Fitness". Adequate facilities had never been made for Physical Education, health service, and recreation. It was now determined that the best building on the campus would be a gymnasium and health center.

A fourth emphasis in the Ideal is the development of charming personalities. It was realized that this was hard to define and hard

to include in specific training. It would cover such qualities as attractive appearance, poise, dignity, restraint where proper, frankness, simplicity, and avoidance of extremes.

The program of the College was carefully studied to see that the entrance requirements, the curriculum, the student activities, and other interests of the College should help to train young women on the four-fold program thus set forth.

It was quite evident that new buildings must be erected if the College should go forward and if it should take its place among the leading institutions for women in the country. In order that the building program should be unified and made as effective as possible, Cram and Ferguson, Boston architects, were employed to make a study of the whole campus plan and to provide suggestions for future development. These plans, as later revised and improved by Edwards and Sayward, local architects, were accepted as a general guide in the development of the institution. From necessity the College had hitherto considered utility as the main item in architecture. The new plans undertook to emphasize *beauty* as also of prime importance.

The first building to be erected according to the new plan was the Bucher Scott Gymnasium, named in honor of Mr. G. B. Scott, who was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees and for a considerable part of that time, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Funds for the gymnasium were raised in a special campaign from the campus community and from alumnae and other friends throughout the South. The total cost was approximately \$160,000, and the largest single subscription toward the building was \$1,000. It was constructed with a view to using it, at least temporarily, as the College auditorium, and it has served a very useful purpose as a community center.

It was soon evident that additional land would be needed if the College were to erect additional buildings and make provision for future growth. The Trustees authorized the purchase of any lots that might come on the market at reasonable prices between College Avenue, McDonough, Dougherty, and Candler Streets. Under this general authority, within a period of ten years, the College acquired through the purchase of individual lots approximately seven additional acres of land. Money for this was provided very largely through a general campaign which will be later mentioned.

In educational recognition, Agnes Scott for some years had desired to secure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, but had never been willing to make an application for this honor. In 1925, for the first time,

the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa adopted the policy of extending invitations to institutions. On the nomination of the regional district, Agnes Scott was voted the first chapter on the new invitation plan, and its friends were very grateful to the neighboring chapters in the South Atlantic district which had thus made possible this much coveted recognition and honor.

In 1931, a chapter of Mortar Board was installed at the College, and its purpose is to promote a spirit of service and fellowship, the maintenance of a high standard of scholarship, and the recognition and encouragement of leadership.



HON. CHARLES MURPHEY CANDLER

One of the original Trustees who served for more than forty-six years. Chairman of the Executive Committee. Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.



Chapter X



CAMPAIGN OF 1929

THE growth and recognition attained by Agnes Scott emphasized all the more its inadequate buildings and equipment and the scantiness of its endowment funds. The Trustees felt the necessity of improvement, but they could not see their way clear for the raising of such large sums as would be necessary for achieving adequate results. As in 1909 and again in 1919, they turned once more to their very generous and cooperative friend, the General Education Board of New York. This Board had for some years discontinued the general policy of helping colleges. It seemed almost too much to hope that they would make an exception in the case of Agnes Scott. President Trevor Arnett and several other officers of the Board visited the College and made a careful survey of its progress and needs. As a result of this visit, they made two offers totalling \$500,000, on condition that the College would raise a supplementary sum of \$1,000,000, with the condition that at least \$500,000 of the total sum would be used for endowment.

The campaign was launched on the campus first, as usual, and the faculty and students made a wonderful response. With a goal of \$40,000 as an objective, they eventually subscribed three times as much. Before the campaign could be gotten under way in Atlanta and in the South, the depression came and business conditions were very much upset. In spite of all difficulties, the College was able to go forward with securing its subscriptions, and by July 1, 1931, the full \$1,500,000 had been pledged.

In this campaign, the active Chairman was Mr. George Winship, who proved to be so efficient and capable and who so endeared himself to the Trustees, faculty, students, and other friends that he was speedily elected to membership on the Board of Trustees. The loyal service to the College thus begun under many difficulties has continued ever since.

Under the agreement which Agnes Scott had with the General Education Board, all subscriptions were to be payable by July 1, 1934. On account of serious financial conditions throughout the country, many subscribers were not able to pay in full by the appointed time.

The Board very generously allowed an extension of one year and offered to the College a special grant of an additional \$100,000 if the College would collect in full the supplemental sum of \$1,000,000 which had been proposed in 1929. This was too stimulating a challenge to go unmet, and a special campaign was launched to secure approximately \$200,000 which must be obtained in order to make a complete success of the whole effort and to secure the additional \$100,000.


As in previous efforts, the campaign was launched among the faculty and students, and more than ten per cent of the needed money was immediately pledged. Many alumnae and local friends came to the rescue with sacrificial gifts, and by July 1, 1935, the required amount was provided in cash and the General Education Board paid their full amount, which brought their grants to that date up to \$975,000. The various gifts by the Board had been the means of encouraging others to give more than twice that amount, and the whole growth of the College had thus been greatly stimulated.

The general results of this campaign were extremely gratifying. Buttrick Hall, the chief administration and recitation building, was erected wholly from funds provided by the General Education Board and was named in honor of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, the first President of the Board.

The steam plant and laundry do not figure prominently in the campus life, but are very essential for the comfort and well being of faculty and students. The steam plant was built so as to provide capacity for any future growth of the institution, and it now serves about thirty-five different buildings.

One of the most notable results of the campaign of 1929 was the erection of the new Carnegie Library. The planning of this was largely under the direction of Miss Edna Ruth Hanley, the Librarian, and it has proved to be one of the most useful and important factors in the life of the College. It is not only very beautiful and attractive, but makes it possible for every student to have access to all the books, has capacity for all faculty and students to study in the library at one time if they so wish, and has ample room for future growth.

Other results of the campaign, besides increased endowment, are the transforming of the old library into the Murphey Candler Building for student activities, increased facilities in Main Building for social purposes, the landscaping of the entire campus, the building of an adequate athletic field with May Day grounds, the moving of the South Decatur-Stone Mountain car line to its fourth location with reference to the campus, the purchase of some ten acres of additional land on both sides of the car line as far south as Green Street, and the purchase of very valuable and much needed equipment.



Chapter XI



PERSONNEL CHANGES

THE Trustees, Officers, and Faculty have had so much to do with the development of Agnes Scott that much space might profitably be devoted to the services of each, but it is necessary that at least a few of the changes in recent years be recounted.

Honorable Charles Murphey Candler, who was a member of the first Board of Trustees and who had served continuously, passed away on August 7, 1935. For more than forty-six years, he had been an active participant in the life of the institution. He helped to draw the original charter, and he assisted in all the charter amendments and changes until the time of his death. For a considerable part of this time, his father, Capt. Milton A. Candler, was also on the Board and an important influence in the life of the College.

Mr. Candler served for many years as Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. He was also a member of the Committee on Nominations.

No member of the Board was more interested in Agnes Scott or more willing to give time and thought to the institution, whether in the larger affairs or in the simple details of routine administration. It is appropriate that the student activities building, one of the most loved and most used buildings on the campus, should be named for him. Captain Scott Candler, a son, continues on the Board of Trustees the activity and interest of his father.

Another serious loss to the College came through the death of Mr. J. K. Orr on September 18, 1938. For more than thirty-four years, he had been an able and devoted member of the Board of Trustees, and for nearly twenty-four years he had been Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and thus the official head of the College.

During his administration as Chairman, the assets of the College increased five-fold. The endowment at the time of his death was nine times what it was in 1914, when he assumed the leadership of the Board.

During the first twenty-five years of the history of Agnes Scott, there were only 132 graduates. During the twenty-four years of Mr.



MISS NANNETTE HOPKINS

The first teacher employed when the school began. Lady Principal 1889-1897. Dean 1897-1938. Through all the years, she had responsibility for student conduct and ideals, setting the standard herself. The "Mother" of Agnes Scott girls through nearly fifty years.

Orr's administration, there had been 1,751 College graduates whose diplomas he had signed. Aside from helping with the material achievements, Mr. Orr rendered notable service in promoting right attitudes of life, always standing for the finer things. He was generous of his own time and money, and he encouraged like generosity in others.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on October 4, 1938, Mr. George Winship was unanimously chosen to serve as Chairman of the Board. It was Mr. Orr's desire that Mr. Winship should succeed him; but, even if this had not been known, the Trustees would have doubtless turned to him anyway, for he has the confidence and esteem of all and he has already shown his loyalty to the College and his willingness to serve. He is a worthy successor of a truly great line of Chairmen.

Another serious blow to the College staff was the death of Miss Hopkins. As has been previously noted, Miss Hopkins was the first teacher employed when the school was contemplated, and she had been in continuous service, being in her fiftieth year of connection with Agnes Scott at the time of her death. On account of her age and impaired health, she had resigned in September, 1938, and was then elected Dean Emeritus.

It is impossible to measure or estimate the influence of Miss Hopkins in the life of the College. She was in closer touch with the students than any other person throughout its history. She loved every girl who attended the institution, and she knew personally most of them. She served as a real mother for many of them, because they confided in her and trusted her judgment to a greater extent than that of most other people.

Miss Hopkins was rarely absent from the College, and until her last illness, she did not miss a day from her work for more than nine years.

She was a living exemplification of the ideals which the College undertakes to promote, and her loyalty and enthusiasm for the institution had a great deal to do with the growth and prosperity which it enjoys.

As the faculty resolutions at the time of her death set forth many of her characteristics, they are included here.

"In the death of Miss Nannette Hopkins, our beloved dean, we, her friends and fellow-workers of the faculty, feel unutterably the great loss to us and to the college. At the same time, we remember with gratitude our association with her; we are daily aware of her continuing influence among us, an influence that is gracious and fortifying; we

rejoice in the rare quality of her spirit and in the rich completeness of her life.

"Miss Hopkins' long association with this college is the moving record of mortal life putting on immortality through the identification of personal hopes and satisfactions with the large impersonal aims and achievements of a great cause. The college was Miss Hopkins' very life; it was the channel of her creative energy; it nourished her spirit with joy and disciplined it to fortitude; it deepened and enriched the experience of maturing life; it was her being's heart and home. She gave herself to the college, and she took its high ideals and its far-reaching purposes for her own.

"To have given fifty years of service to the institution is in itself notable, but to have made that service complete and singular is her enduring distinction. Those fifty years were years of daring, phenomenal growth, covering as they did the whole history of Agnes Scott from its beginning as a grammar school through its development into one of the few standard colleges for women in the South. The place of Miss Hopkins in this development was significant.

"Farseeing and dedicated, she made unmeasured contributions to the growth of the college. She was the closest and most valued fellow-worker of the only two presidents that the institution has had. Having come in 1889 to the newly founded Decatur Female Seminary as one of its two teachers, she was in 1897 made lady principal of the Agnes Scott Institute; in 1906 she became dean of Agnes Scott College and in 1927 was elected to membership on its Board of Trustees. In her administrative capacity, she was, during all these years, a leader of steadfast vision, of sound judgment, and of selfless devotion to duty. To both Dr. Gaines, the founder and first president of Agnes Scott, and to Dr. McCain, his successor, she gave counsel and courage when perplexing problems—academic, financial, social—beset the rapidly growing college.

"Nor did its growth outdistance her own. She had a remarkable capacity for adjustment to changing times and new conditions. A woman who had taken minute personal supervision of the sheltered lives of girls within school walls in 1897 might well have found it impossible to adapt herself to the social freedom and self-government of students today. Keeping an intimate sense of the Agnes Scott family, Miss Hopkins could yet rejoice that her family had become sufficiently adult to govern itself. For generation after generation of students she blended the past and the present, preserving tradition that enriched the life on the campus and yet welcoming innovation

that stimulated it. And so the college at every stage of its development during the past fifty years has been inseparable from this woman who loved it.

"To remember Miss Hopkins is to realize deeply the power of personality—the mysterious power that, like poetry, is 'undefinable and unmistakable'. The atmosphere of gentle living that prevails on our campus has been, we feel, largely created by Miss Hopkins herself, by 'her way' of presiding over life in the college community with consideration, with grace, and with dignity. Widely diverse people felt her inescapable quality. Visitors to the campus were charmed by her gracious hospitality. Timid freshmen recorded in their themes her magical way of making them feel their own individuality when first they entered her office. Seniors at their Investiture service cherished her unspoken blessing. Distant alumnae were stirred by her clear, familiar voice over the radio, feeling that hers was indeed the authentic voice of their alma mater. We, her fellow-workers, unconsciously associated with her the permanent and impregnable values in human living. What she was, daily and hourly, spoke more eloquently than what she did or said.

"She had a gift for making the individual feel that his personality and his problems and joys were important to her. Always she seemed to consider people as separate and distinct persons, to each of whom it was a pleasure to give her complete and unhurried attention. How warmly we remember her interest in each of us! Her sympathetic understanding often blessed our lives and yet blesses them.

"Her strength was inner peace. Hers was a serenity that communicated itself to all who came near her. The flurried committee chairman, the overbusy instructor, the deeply troubled student or teacher felt her tranquilizing power. Often we sought her presence merely for the quietness that it imparted to us. And her peace of spirit evoked trust. We could rely on it. There was granite back of it. Its source was independent of human beings: abundant, secret, remote. Its source was God.

"Her life was 'hid with Christ in God'. In this truth lay her simple, persuasive power. Here is gathered the wisdom of her long life; here, the compassion that made her a refuge for troubled souls, the humility that gave her grace, the courage that sustained her. This was her spirit's deep repose. This was the invisible sun within her, in whose clear light she lived and in whose radiance she died."

Other changes of significance and of special interest to the Alumnae and close friends of the College concern the retirement of several others who have been very active in the institution. Three of these are full professors: Miss Louise McKinney, who served forty-six years;

Miss Lillian S. Smith, thirty-three years; Dr. Mary F. Sweet, thirty-one years.

Miss McKinney came to Agnes Scott Institute in 1891 and was the head of the English department. She taught a larger proportion of the students who have attended Agnes Scott than any other member of the faculty and has been greatly beloved throughout her career.

Miss Lillian S. Smith was the first woman with a Ph.D. degree who came into the service of the College, and for thirty-three years she was at the head of the Latin department. During most of that time, she served also as head of the Greek department. She was very active in committee work and quite influential in maintaining the high standards of the institution.

Dr. Sweet served as College Physician and head of the Department of Hygiene for thirty-one years, and had a remarkably successful administration not only in diagnosing and treating the physical needs of the students, but in giving them a fine, sane attitude toward life and toward personal relations.

Among the officers retiring at this period, after loyal and efficient service, are Miss Emma E. Miller, Matron for twenty-seven years; Mrs. Jennie D. Finnell, Housekeeper for twenty years; Mrs. Lena Davies, Housekeeper for seventeen years; and Mr. E. R. Rivers, Engineer for twenty-six years.

When Miss Hopkins resigned as Dean, the Trustees decided to establish two offices instead of one. They provided for a Dean of the Faculty, and Professor S. G. Stukes was elected to fill this position. He came to Agnes Scott in 1914 and has been the head of the department of Philosophy and Education and at the same time is Registrar of the College and Secretary of the Faculty. His ability as a teacher and administrator, his loyalty to the College, and his high ideals make it easy for him to have the full cooperation of the entire campus community. He has been invaluable in assisting the President of the College.

The Trustees also created the position Dean of Students, and for this position Miss Carrie Scandrett was chosen. She was a very effective student leader when she was in college, being President of the Student Government Association in her senior year; and on her graduation in 1924, she was brought back to the College for work in the office of Miss Hopkins. After years of work together, Miss Hopkins felt that Miss Scandrett would be the very best one to succeed her, and no one would wish for a higher recommendation than that.

Other experienced members of the administrative staff who have helped to make the operation of the College smooth and successful

are Mr. R. B. Cunningham, Business Manager, who came to Agnes Scott July 1, 1911, and Mr. J. C. Tart, Treasurer, who came July 1, 1914. The executive work of the College has always been marked by unusual cooperation and personal loyalty and interest.

Agnes Scott still adheres to the old-fashioned plan of having the courses of study and personal adjustments in academic work handled by Faculty Committees, believing that the close touch of faculty and students is helpful. The Chairmen of the more important committees have been particularly stimulating in the life of the students; namely, Professor R. B. Holt for the Electives Committee; Professor Lucile Alexander for the Admission Committee; and Professor Philip Davidson for the Committee on Advanced Standing. The faculty members of these and other committees have also rendered valuable service.

Through the years, Agnes Scott has been greatly blessed with Trustees who have been willing to give time and thought and personal attention to the work and problems of the institution; and many of them have been liberal contributors to its financial support. It is impossible to give details as to services rendered, but the following leaders in various activities of life have been very helpful: Col. George W. Scott, Dr. F. H. Gaines, Dr. E. H. Barnett, Dr. G. B. Strickler, Mr. C. M. Candler, Mr. B. S. Crane, Dr. J. G. Patton, Dr. Theron H. Rice, Mr. Milton A. Candler, Mr. G. B. Scott, Mr. S. M. Inman, Dr. A. B. Curry, Dr. R. Cecil, Mr. T. V. Porter, Dr. C. P. Bridewell, Mr. W. P. Inman, Dr. W. S. Kendrick, Mr. J. K. Orr, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Mr. John J. Eagan, Dr. W. L. Lingle, Mr. L. C. Mandeville, Dr. D. H. Ogden, Dr. K. G. Matheson, Dr. H. K. Walker, Mr. J. T. Lupton, Dr. J. P. McCallie, Mr. W. C. Vereen, Mr. L. M. Hooper, Dr. J. S. Lyons, Mr. F. M. Inman, Mrs. S. M. Inman, Mrs. C. E. Harman, Miss Mary Wallace Kirk, Dr. J. G. Venable, Mr. W. S. Lindamood, Mr. G. W. Mountcastle, Mr. George E. King, Dr. D. P. McGeachy, Dr. R. O. Flinn, Dr. B. R. Lacy, Jr., Mr. H. T. McIntosh, Dr. J. R. McCain, Mr. J. J. Scott, Mr. W. A. Bellingrath, Dr. W. R. Dobyys, Dr. Neal L. Anderson, Mrs. Harold B. Wey, Capt. Scott Candler, Mr. P. T. Shanks, Dr. E. D. Brownlee, Dr. J. W. Jackson, Mr. C. T. Paxon, Mr. J. Bulow Campbell, Dr. J. R. Cunningham, Miss Nannette Hopkins, Dr. D. A. Dunseith, Mrs. D. B. Donaldson, Mrs. J. S. Guy, Mr. John McMillan, Mrs. B. R. Adams, Mr. W. J. Rushton, Mr. George Winship, Miss Llewellyn Wilburn, Dr. Warner DuBose, Mr. F. M. Holt, Mrs. J. F. Durrett, Mr. John A. Sibley, Mr. T. Guy Woolford, Dr. J. A. McClure, Mrs. Francis Dwyer, Mrs. George C. Walters, Miss Daisy Frances Smith, 73 in all, during the 50 years of the institution's life.



MR. GEORGE WINSHIP

Fifth Chairman of the Board of Trustees, beginning October 4, 1938. Active for many years in the work of Agnes Scott, he is a worthy successor of a very remarkable group of Chairmen.



Chapter XII



AGNES SCOTT'S PROGRESS

AGNES SCOTT officers and faculty and alumnae have had the privilege of rendering extensive service in educational and religious activities in recent years. For more than a quarter of a century, the College has been represented on the important commissions and committees of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. For ten years it has held the Chairmanship in this Association of the committee which scrutinizes the reports and qualifications of all member institutions of collegiate or university rank, whether large or small. For three years, the College has held the Chairmanship of the Committee on Standards for this Association.

Agnes Scott was one of the organizers of the Southern University Conference, which promises much in the way of better standards for the South, and its officers rank high in the leadership of the Conference. One of them is now President of the organization.

Agnes Scott is represented in the Senate of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and represented on some of the most important committees of that organization.

The College has been active in the Association of American Colleges (having more than 500 universities and colleges in its membership), and its officers have held the Vice-Presidency twice and the Presidency once of that organization. Agnes Scott has also been represented in the important work of the American Council on Education.

Agnes Scott officers have been in great demand for inspecting other institutions of higher learning in the South, both for the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and other similar groups.

The 6,500 students who have been enrolled at the College have been drawn from all states of the Union, the District of Columbia, and twenty-three foreign countries. The great majority of the students are from the southeastern states, but they are well distributed among these. The attendance from some of the nearby southern states would include the following: Alabama, 841; South Carolina,

765; Tennessee, 743; Florida, 695; North Carolina, 672; Virginia, 568; Mississippi, 516.

Agnes Scott graduates have been successful in more than sixty of the leading occupations, and are found all over the United States and in many foreign countries, but their influence has been particularly significant in the South. It is impossible to secure accurate statistics about the numbers of alumnae who have been engaged in specific occupations, but the following estimate will give some general indication of the principal activities which have appealed to Agnes Acott alumnae. More than 4,000 have married and established homes of their own. Approximately two-thirds of the graduates marry within ten years after leaving college. There has been a remarkably small per cent of divorces or broken homes, and the percentage as to the number of children in the homes is rather large when compared with those of other college women. Many of those who have married have had vocational experience before they went into homes of their own, and some of them have continued after marriage.

About 2,350 alumnae have gone into educational work. Most of these have been teachers, but some of them have been continuing graduate and research studies and others have been librarians.

The third largest group have been attracted by social service in some of its various forms, including Y. W. C. A. employment, Red Cross positions, service with various governmental agencies in the humanitarian field. These number about 930.

Approximately 700 have chosen business careers, including secretarial work, office management, advertising, personnel service, merchandising, insurance, and several other similar activities.

Approximately 300 have undertaken religious work of various types, including foreign missionaries in all the fields of the Presbyterian church in the United States and in most of the stations of those fields, including also foreign missionaries for several other denominations. This group would also include church secretaries, home mission workers in mountain mission fields, and other self-sacrificing positions.

Professional careers have claimed a smaller number—about 100, including physicians, lawyers, journalists, authors, technicians, and several other callings.

Agnes Scott alumnae have been very active and efficient in the volunteer, non-profit services of the church and of the various communities in which they live. The Executive Secretary of Woman's Work in the Southern Presbyterian church is a graduate; and many

members of the various church boards and committees, as well as leaders in local auxiliaries and Christian activities, received their training at Agnes Scott. In club work, civic life, social service agencies, and the like, representatives of the College have rendered cheerful and effective service throughout the country.

The faculty and officers of Agnes Scott number more than eighty men and women of unusual training and personal qualifications, revealing always a remarkable loyalty to the institution and for the ideals which it represents. They have received their academic training in more than forty-five first-class colleges and universities, and represent a variety of experience and training which helps to give a cosmopolitan spirit to the campus.

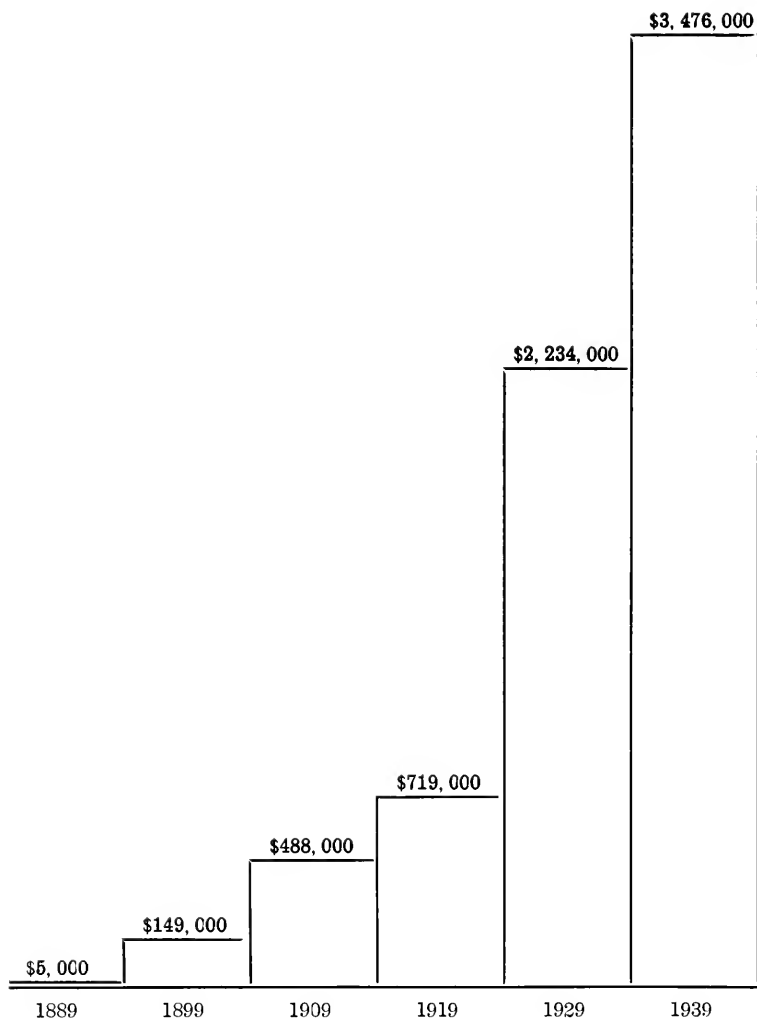
Members of the faculty have recently received grants for research or further study from the Guggenheim Foundation, Rosenwald Fund, Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, Carnegie Peace Foundation, Columbia University, University of Chicago, Yale, Harvard, Wisconsin, Michigan, Johns Hopkins, and many other institutions.

Some of the members have had positions of unusual prominence or responsibility in connection with the Association of American Colleges, United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, Southern University Conference, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, American Council on Education, American Association of University Women, Association of Georgia Colleges, besides almost all of the learned societies or departmental associations in both southern and national fields. They have also been in demand for summer teaching in leading institutions.

The Trustees of the College are much more interested in measuring the progress of the College through its intellectual and spiritual values, but it is easier to demonstrate growth in material assets, such as buildings, grounds, endowment, and other such matters as may be statistically measured. In order to indicate growth in these details, some charts are presented. The feature of these that has impressed most the educational and business authorities who have had occasion to investigate the College is the progress that has been made during the last ten years of the so-called "depression". Agnes Scott is one of the comparatively few institutions in the South that has gone steadily forward during this decade.

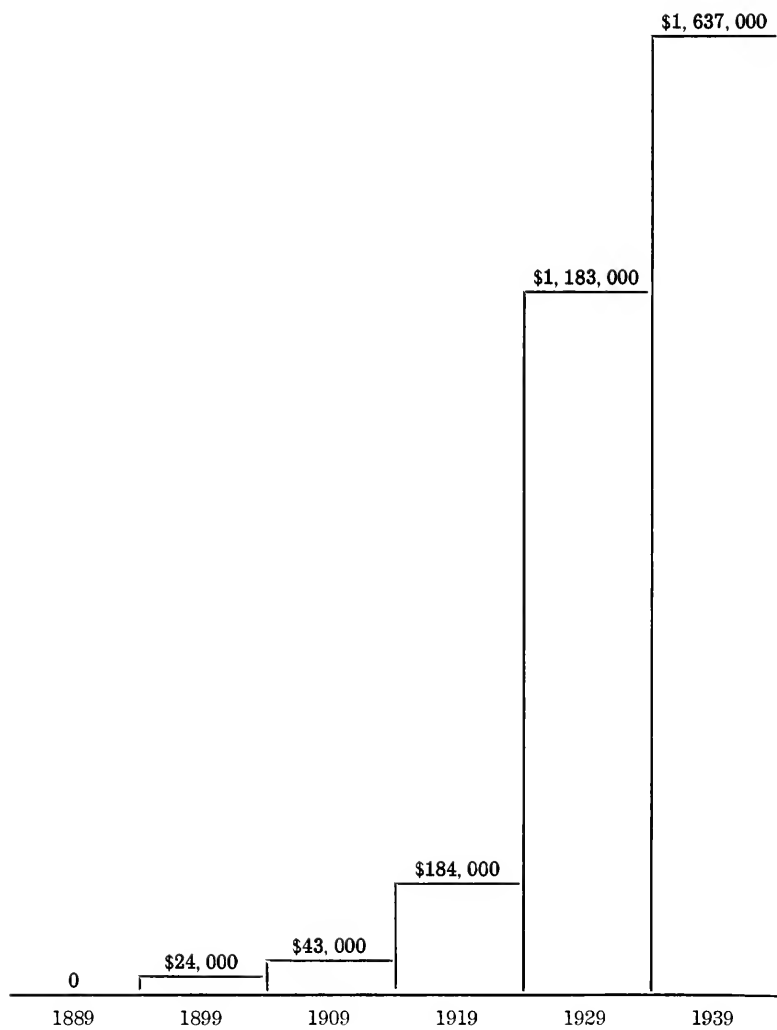
Agnes Scott's Progress

CHART I
TOTAL ASSETS



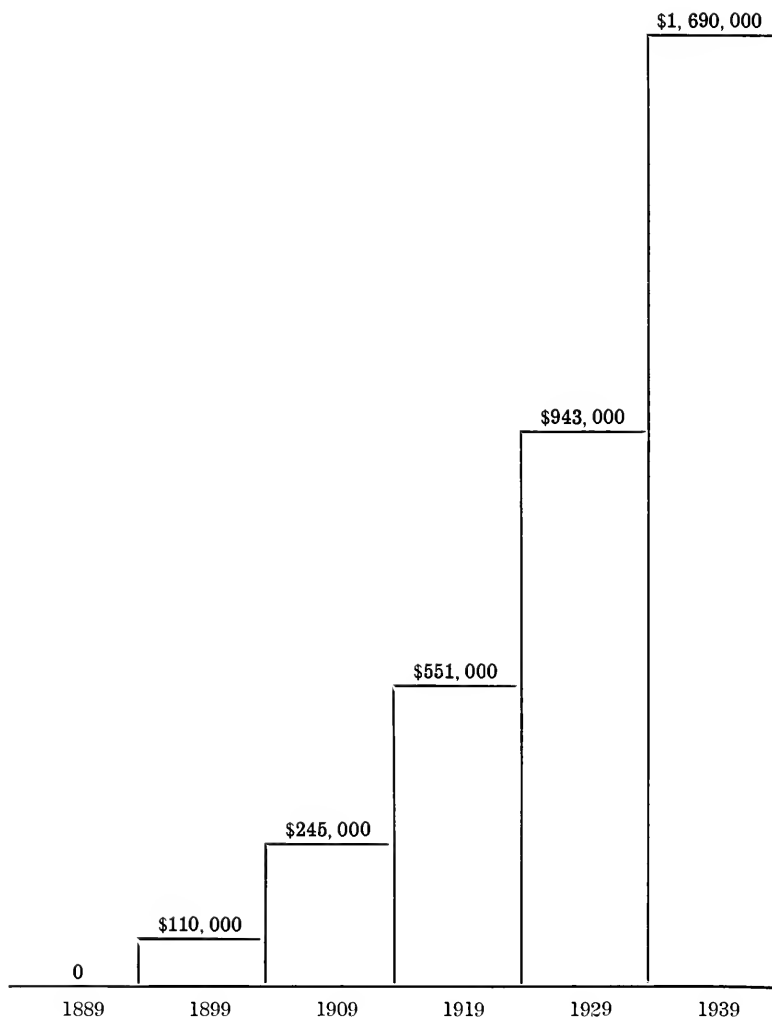
Agnes Scott's Progress

CHART II
ENDOWMENT



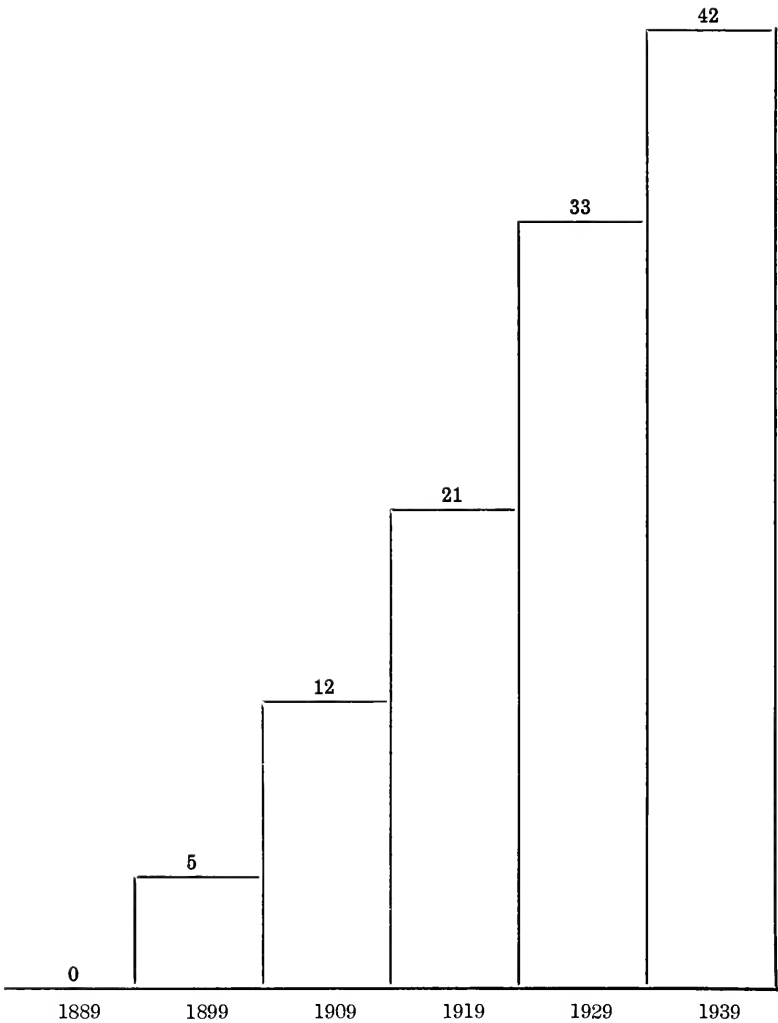
Agnes Scott's Progress

CHART III
BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, EQUIPMENT



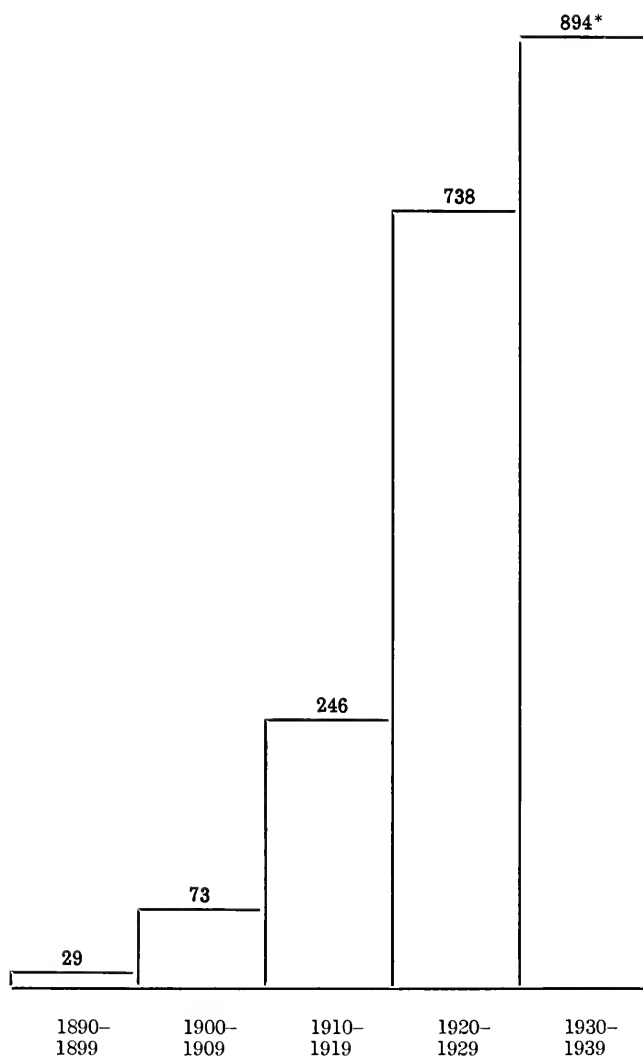
Agnes Scott's Progress

CHART IV
CAMPUS ACREAGE




Agnes Scott's Progress

CHART V
GRADUATES BY DECADES



*Included in this number are the 92 Seniors of the class of 1939.



Chapter XIII



SEMI-CENTENNIAL PLANS

AS early as 1935, the Board of Trustees began to make plans for the celebration of Agnes Scott's semi-centennial. A strong committee was appointed to arrange for the details of the celebration. This Committee consists of Dean S. G. Stukes, Chairman, Mr. George Winship, Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Mr. J. J. Scott, Miss Louise McKinney, Miss Llewellyn Wilburn, Professor Philip Davidson, Dean Carrie Scandrett, Mrs. D. B. Donaldson, Mrs. Crawford F. Barnett, Mrs. Sam Inman Cooper, Mrs. Murdock Eucken, Miss Emma May Laney, Miss Annie May Christie, and Mrs. J. F. Durrett.

It was early decided that the Semi-Centennial should feature the lives of Mrs. Agnes Scott and Colonel George W. Scott. A collection of articles owned or used by them is being made; and many interesting items have been donated or loaned to the College for the occasion.

The Committee has been very active and effective in working out the program. Instead of centering all efforts on a single day or even a single week, it has seemed best that various aspects of the College life be featured at different seasons of the year.

At Commencement 1939, it is planned to have a homecoming of alumnae that will be the largest and most representative in the history of the institution. There will be many class gatherings and group reunions. The speaker for the alumnae luncheon on Saturday, June 3, will be Miss Mary Lamar Knight, who has had such a colorful experience in Journalism and who will be interesting to all. The Commencement sermon will be preached by the husband of an alumna, Dean E. C. Colwell, of the University of Chicago. The address on Commencement day will be by President Emeritus Mary Emma Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, one of the great figures of this country in the history of education for women.

Other occasions during the session 1939-1940 on which semi-centennial emphasis will be placed will be the Alumnae Week-End in the autumn, the Thanksgiving period, the Phi Beta Kappa week



AGNES SCOTT

The College has forty-one buildings,
including cottages, and approximately



COLLEGE 1939

forty acres of land, with a valuation of
\$1,700,000 for the plant.

in January, Founder's Day on February 22, May Day exercises, and the Commencement program for 1940.

The special Semi-Centennial Committee and the Board of Trustees feel that the keynote for the whole celebration should be opportunities for the *next* half century rather than an attempt to summarize what has been accomplished to date.

Among the specific objectives which the Trustees have outlined for the semi-centennial program are certain additions and improvements in the physical plant. Foremost among these is the erection of a Fine Arts building particularly for Music. Very little has been done for the Fine Arts at Agnes Scott. The studios and practice rooms are still largely located on the very inaccessible fourth floor of Main Building. The quarters are not adequate and attractive. The new building will have practice rooms that are sound proof and air conditioned, and the whole building will be convenient and attractive in design.

The main feature of the Fine Arts Building will be the Gaines Memorial Chapel in honor of the first President of Agnes Scott, and it is expected that it will be subject to transformation so as to make it usable for an auditorium. It is expected that the chapel will seat as many as 1,100 people. In addition, there will be a small auditorium with a capacity of approximately 350. This building will face McDonough Street and will be situated just west of Buttrick Hall.

A second much desired objective is the erection of a new dormitory, modern and up-to-date in every way, with a capacity of perhaps 125 students. It will bear the name of Miss Nannette Hopkins and will be a suitable memorial for her. Nothing gave her more concern than the comfortable and happy living conditions which she always desired for her girls. It is thought that very likely the parlors of this dormitory will be used for Vesper services of an informal type.

Adjoining the dormitory, it is hoped that a central dining hall may be erected which will be able to accommodate all of the faculty and students who live on the campus, and thus will provide more effectively for the social intermingling of the students and for the large groups of alumnae who return from time to time. This dining room would replace the quarters in Rebekah Scott Hall and in the White House; and Gaines Chapel would replace the auditorium in Rebekah Scott Hall, so that in the latter building there would be possible much more comfortable quarters for social purposes.

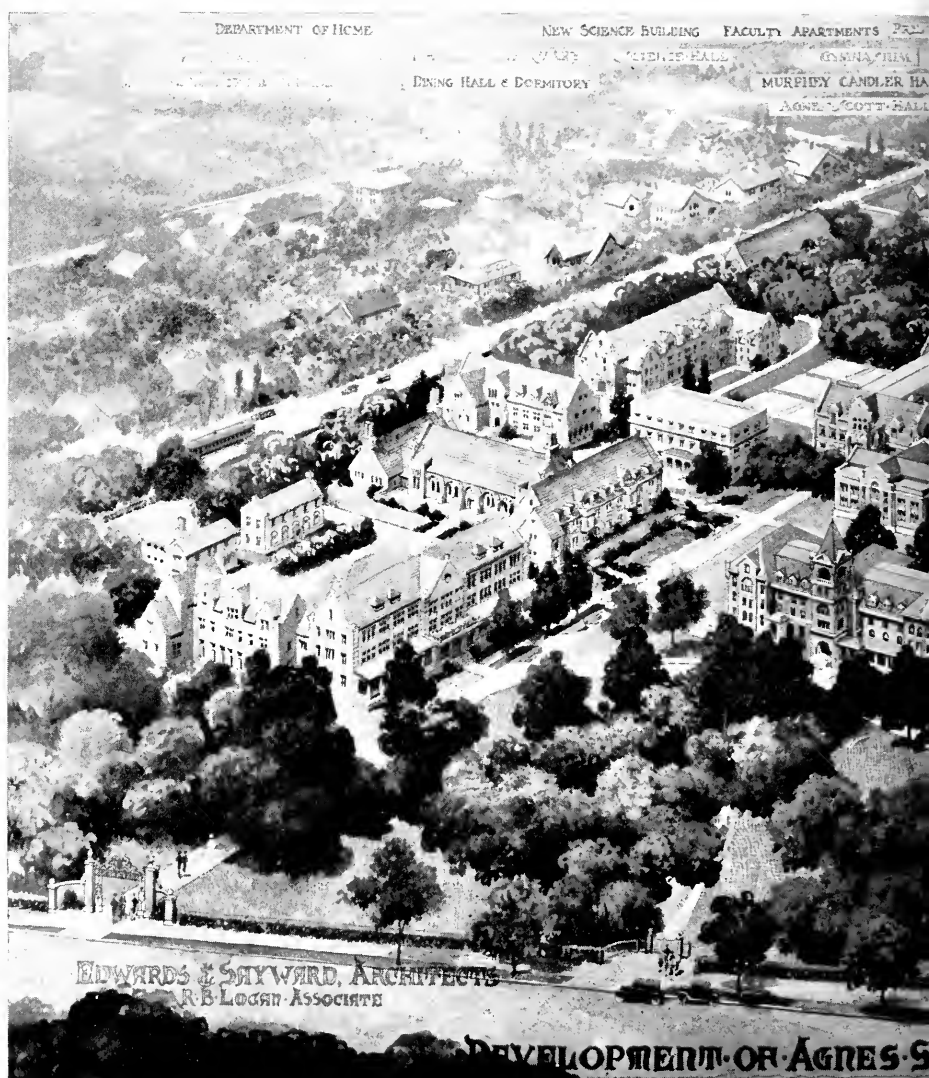
A third objective which is earnestly sought is the erection of a new and up-to-date Science Hall which will provide classrooms and laboratories of a quality comparable with the library, Buttrick Hall,

and other educational buildings. The present Lowry Science Hall has been long outgrown and would provide adequate quarters perhaps for a single one of the departments.

Another semi-centennial objective is the establishing of a Department of the Home. Dr. Gaines proposed this to the Board of Trustees as early as 1921. It has been repeatedly approved by the Board, but finances have not yet permitted its operation. The purpose is to bring together from various other departments information and influences which will be of help in training young women in all aspects of the making of a home. There will be added, also, numerous other courses or emphases which would provide Home Economics, Household Decoration, budgeting, child care, and many other phases of training which are not now offered by the College. In order to establish this department, it would be necessary to have a fairly inexpensive building and substantial endowment.

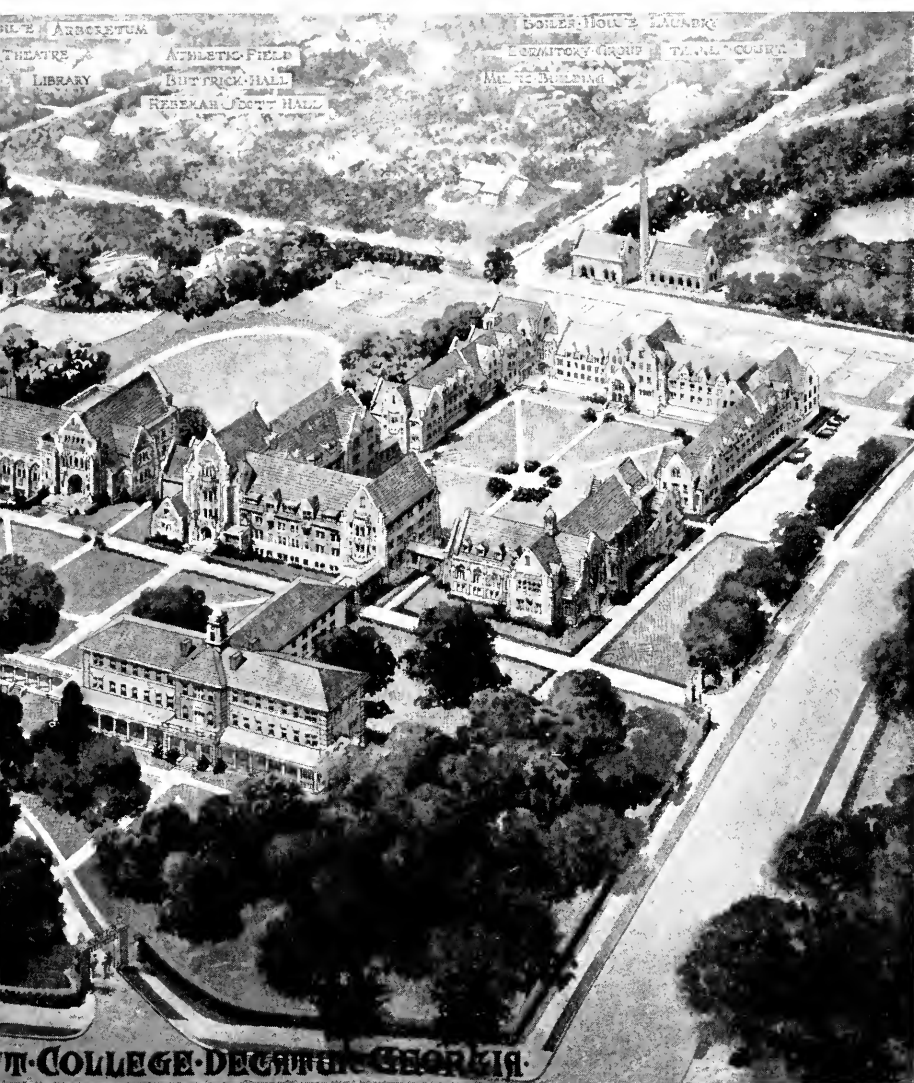
Other objectives for the semi-centennial include adding at least \$500,000 to the endowment of the College, building better faculty quarters, providing a new infirmary, improving the present dormitories, building gateways for the drives, and landscaping the entire campus.

If all of these improvements can be made, Agnes Scott will be one of the best equipped and most attractive colleges for women in the South.



DEVELOPMENT

At present the plans outlined above are approximately two-thirds completed. In the Semi-Centennial program, the next building is likely to be the Presser Music Building on the right side of the drawing. It is



T PLANS

earnestly hoped that the Dormitory-Dining Room Hall and the New Science Hall, shown on the left side, may soon follow. Other items will be developed as rapidly as money may be available.



Chapter XIV



UNIVERSITY CENTER DEVELOPMENT

FROM its earliest days, Agnes Scott has had the ideal of being a small college for women with a carefully selected student body and faculty and a limited curriculum, thoroughly administered and taught. It was many years after the institution started before it could attain the college grade. It has never had any ambition to develop into a university or to give graduate or professional training.

At the same time, the College authorities have realized for many years that Atlanta and Georgia and the South do not have many of the facilities in educational work that should be provided. Some institutions or universities ought to provide better training in adult education. The Fine Arts ought to be taught both from the standpoint of appreciation and practical application. Graduate work of a high order is sorely needed. Business Administration and training for governmental service should have a place in the South. The demands for professional training for social workers are reasonable and should be speedily met. Better training for Medicine, Law, Dentistry, and other professions should be provided.

The fact that Agnes Scott itself does not intend to provide these facilities does not relieve the institution of some responsibility to its constituency and to the people of the South in seeing that steps are taken to meet the needs. As early as 1929, Agnes Scott officers and Trustees began to agitate for a University Center program which would bring together into a cooperative group the various institutions throughout Georgia which were undertaking to provide in some measure the needed educational services.

Through the joint efforts of Emory University and Agnes Scott, the Beck Foundation, an Atlanta philanthropic organization, provided money for a thorough survey of the whole situation. Distinguished educators from various parts of the United States participated, and the conclusion was reached that Atlanta is a natural center for a great university development, and that the various units of the University of Georgia System, together with private and denominational institutions in Georgia, ought to be able to furnish the nu-

cleus for all of the educational work that might be needed. It was realized that a great deal of duplication and overlapping must be avoided and that new financial resources and new educational strength in faculty and equipment must be found.

After negotiations that continued through several years, Agnes Scott College, Columbia Theological Seminary, Emory University, Georgia School of Technology, High Museum of Art, and the University of Georgia signed agreements for cooperation, for a joint effort to procure financial resources, and for a concerted program of providing the most needed of the educational services for the South.

In making these arrangements, each institution agreed to continue as an entirely distinct and separate entity, with its own resources, board of control, and educational programs as heretofore. The word "cooperate" describes the joint effort accurately, rather than such terms as "merge" or "coordinate", which are not possible and are not desirable.

The General Education Board of New York made a long and thorough study of plans for the cooperative enterprise, and in December, 1938, offered \$2,500,000 towards a total of \$7,500,000 which Agnes Scott and Emory hope to raise in the very near future. Since Emory will carry the expensive work of graduate and professional training, it is to receive \$2,000,000 of the grant and Agnes Scott \$500,000. The institutions must jointly raise between them \$5,000,000 as a supplementary sum in order to win the whole grant from the General Education Board.

Under the cooperative University Center plan, Agnes Scott will gain in buildings, grounds, equipment, and endowment. It will lose nothing of independence, self-government, or program of work. Its students will have richer opportunities for study and development through courses that will be open to them. It will be able to use its influence and prestige in helping to secure for the South many of the educational services for which it feels a sense of responsibility and which it does not wish itself to offer.

As it was dedicated to God in its earliest days, and has continued to be through all its years, so for the future His will must be the ultimate guide in every step of advancement, and the promotion of His Kingdom the chief end of all.

In entering upon its second half-century of service, Agnes Scott hopes to have the interest, support, and encouragement not only from its own 6,500 alumnae and students, but also from the friends of education for women throughout the South and the nation.

